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CONSERVATION CLASHES WITH TRUST RULES

Modification Urged by One Group, Tightening by Another

SHERMAN ACT HALTS OUTPUT REGULATION

Move to Conserve Resources and Adjust Supply Meets Old 'Buster' Theory

Modification of the antitrust laws is being widely debated among many who feel that these statutes are slightly out of step with the present mass-production era. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *today presents the viewpoints of a group of business men and corporation law experts. In the introductory article, a staff writer who has made a special study of the subject discusses some of the possible solutions.*

By TULLY NETTLETON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Oil, sugar, nuts and bolts may seem about as unrelated as the "shoes and ships and sealing wax, and cabbages and kings," of which the Walrus talked to Alice in Wonderland, yet it appears that these and several other things may have parts in a drama centering about the antitrust laws of the United States, which may unfold a changing national philosophy of competition and coöperation.

From one side of the stage comes a plea that the Sherman Act must be modified if business is to conserve natural resources, reduce waste and adjust supply to demand. From the other side of the stage is voiced a continuing alarm at the size to which amalgamations of capital and machinery are growing and a consequent insistence upon such protection as the Sherman Act may give against monopoly.

Conservation, not only of an important natural resource, but also of an essential national industry, apparently has come into head-on collision with America's time-honored theory of "trust-busting" in the recent efforts to control supplies of petroleum. Both oil conservation and stabilization of the oil market seem to depend upon proration of production and imports.

Some states have succeeded fairly well with proration laws, and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, recently said he saw no violation of the antitrust laws in the individual efforts of various states to stabilize production in this way. But it is rather doubtful whether the 10 or more oil-producing states can work together satisfactorily by this method when each is eager to improve its situation and almost any one of the states can upset the agreement. And the Attorney-General some time ago declared that any national effort not by the states, but by the oil companies, to restrict production, even with the approval of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, would be illegal.

Moreover, proration in domestic fields can be upset at any moment by imports from South America, and the oil conservation board had hardly announced the long-sought promise of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, to reduce imports coincidentally with three other companies, before William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, charged that this agreement, too, violated the antitrust laws.

Thus an industry which, through unbridled competition, has so far

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Economy Pledged By Chicago Mayor At Inauguration

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—Pledging economy in government and a free hand to the police in meeting crime, Anton J. Cermak was inaugurated as Mayor of Chicago last night, the first native of Europe ever given this honor.

The son of a Bohemian immigrant, Mr. Cermak at once began talking thrift. He promised to reduce municipal expense to the lowest possible effective point, and said he thought a considerable saving could be realized during the year.

To aid him in this program, Mayor Cermak named an advisory commission, headed by W. R. Dawes, banker and business leader. In enlisting such help, Mayor Cermak followed a plan he found effective while president of the county government here for the past eight years.

For the advisory commission he set six tasks. First was headway toward consolidation of the city's 32 separate departments into a smaller number so as to cut down duplications and waste. The second was standardization of contracts and specifications for municipal work and supplies so as to invite a much wider competition than, he said, has heretofore existed.

Renovation of the civil service was the third piece of work laid out for his civic leaders.

Economies through the installation of labor-saving devices was the next step recommended.

As regards crime, Mayor Cermak bespoke a policy of coöperation with civic agencies fighting crime, such as the "Secret Six," and its detective staff organized by the Chicago Association of Commerce. The administration of Mayor William Hale Thompson was hostile to the Association of Commerce because of its criticism,

Business Awakens to Fact It Must Help Itself; 3000 Leaders Plan How to Do It

Industrial Giant at Last Realizes Its Own Power and Means to Use It—U. S. Chamber of Commerce Will Seek to Make Application World Wide

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic study. In a series of 18 articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economics with reporting of current national and international commercial conventions. There follow the eighth and last of the elementary economic articles and the initial report on the sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce.*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American business in 1931 is in the position of the giant who suddenly discovered his own strength. For years he depended upon the dwarfs to govern his realm, to tend his castle and to harvest his crops. But they proved inefficient and the giant began to wonder if he could not do a better job himself. He tried, and discovered abilities he did not know he possessed.

So with business; it has been looking to the dwarfs to solve its problems. This was well enough when times were prosperous and problems

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 28—Three thousand leaders of American business gathered here today at the opening of the annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the first of two meetings in which the possibility of stabilising world industry will be explored.

The conference will last through the week, and will be immediately followed by the annual convention of the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

ARIZONA OPENS ITS DOORS WIDE TO CLUB WOMEN

Delegates Find State of Striking Contrasts and Historic Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 28—Yesterday might well have been called Arizona Day, in beginning the fourteenth biennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Arizona was the topic of the greetings and of the responses, and Arizona weather, smiling save for a dash of rain, gave agreeable springtime welcome.

Hundreds of the State's club women had assembled to receive and to entertain. The banquet hall had been decorated with Arizona marigolds and from Yuma had come a grapefruit for each of the visitors.

A Maricopa Indian jar was another individual souvenir, after service as a nut holder. The menu card, its cover in similitude of a Navajo blanket, carried a list of Arizona dainties, with inclusion of dates, figs, olives and cactus sweets.

Presentation to Mrs. Sippel

Notably southwestern in character was the gift of the state federation to the national president, Mrs. John F. Sippel. It was an etching picture of a desert cactus, done by George E. Burr, a nationally known artist, now resident in this section.

The day had been devoted mainly to executive meetings. There had been the early arrival of Mrs. Sippel and the vice-presidents, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole and Mrs. Eugene F. Lawson, also Mrs. Edward Hammet, treasurer, and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, recording secretary. Possibly half the outside delegates already are here, driven by local clubwomen from the station through streets gayly decorated with club colors and with banners.

At the Hotel Westward-Ho, was a dinner, given by the state federation in honor of Mrs. Sippel. Presiding was Mrs. E. G. Berryhill, chairman of the biennial council committee, with the chair of toastmistress taken by Mrs. Lloyd B. Christy, a former state president. The invocation was by Mrs. Anna D. McClatchie, first president of the Arizona federation, now a California resident.

The greetings extended were repeated in a formal opening of the council later in the evening, with participation in them of Mrs. Seth T. Arkills, president of the Arizona federation, Mrs. Berryhill, Mayor Franklin D. Lane and Dr. Homer L. Chance, president of the University of Arizona.

In her responses Mrs. Sippel told how she had come to Arizona expecting much that had not materialized and how her mental vision of deserts and of sand had been succeeded by a reality of green fields, with more than a taste of true western hospitality.

"Arizona, Land of Contrasts"

The first of the scheduled addresses was by Mrs. Mark E. Musgrave of Phoenix, on "Arizona, Land of Contrasts," a land of bare plains and emerald valleys, of forested mountains, with dashing streams that feed the irrigation canals below, a land of antiquity, with ruins of ancient occupation, widely scattered and now with cities and industries comparable with the best elsewhere.

Then followed a Spanish garden party, given by the Phoenix Women's Clubs to the national president and the members of the executive board. This was in the open air, in a grassy patio, with the hostesses in Spanish shawls with señoritas distributing favors and refreshments and with a Spanish orchestra concealed behind a flowery screen.

Mrs. Packard Resigns

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 28 (AP)—Mrs. A. A. Packard of this city has resigned as Massachusetts director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, according to word received today from Phoenix, Ariz., where the council of the General Federation is now in session. Mrs. Arthur D. Potter of Greenfield has been appointed in Mrs. Packard's place. Mrs. Packard was formerly president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, a position which Mrs. Potter also has held as well. Mrs. Packard recently resigned as a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee.

MRS. TILTON PUTS SIX QUESTIONS UP TO MRS. SABIN

Dry Leader Challenges the Head of Women's Organization for Reform

Six "pertinent questions" on liquor issues were put to Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, chairman of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton, chairman of the Women's Committee Against Repeal, in a radio address today at Boston.

Mrs. Tilton invited a reply, and expressed the opinion that Mrs. Jesse Nicholson, chairman of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, would be glad to debate any or all of these questions with Mrs. Sabin.

"You advocate straight-out repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment with the liquor problem given back to the states, but add, 'The saloon never,' Mrs. Tilton said. 'How do you expect to return to the pre-prohibition soil that grew 176,000 saloons, and not have it grow one single saloon?

"You are quoted as saying that the time has now come to take up temperance as against total abstinence. You defined temperance in your Boston speech, as moderate drinking.

"Do you actually believe that to go into our public schools and teach boys and girls to drink a little is a surer way to deliver the world from the curse of drinking, and the danger of drinking drivers, than to teach them totally to abstain?

"Should the Republicans nominate a wet it is common talk that the South and West would form a third party. It is evident that all a third party could do would be to kill the Republican Party and put Tammany in power.

"After the revelations now coming out of New York City, do you and the wealthy Republican women who work with you actually desire to kill off the Republican Party, and put in power the Tammany portion of the Democratic Party?

"The Wickersham Report, page 71, says the industrial benefits of prohibition, of which there are 'trustworthy proofs,' are, 'increased production, increased efficiency of labor, the elimination of blue Mondays, decrease in industrial accidents, increase in savings, and decrease in demands on charities and social agencies.'

"If you believe that these are real benefits to our nation, how do you propose to keep them under the pre-prohibition conditions which you advocate?"

GOV. ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO ACT AGAINST WALKER

Sees No Justification in Charges for Removal, He Says, in His Findings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28 — Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today dismissed the charges of negligence of duty filed by the City Affairs Committee against New York City's Tammany Mayor, James J. Walker. Complete details of the Governor's two-page letter rejecting the committee's allegations of the Mayor's official negligence and misfeasance were not available this afternoon.

"I do not," the Governor held, "find sufficient justification in these documentary charges to remove the Mayor of New York City or to proceed further in the matter of these charges."

The Governor's letter was addressed to Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the City Affairs Committee, who signed the removal document which was submitted to the Governor early in March.

Mayor Walker, when told of the Governor's action, remarked that he would have no comment to make "until after luncheon," which was expected to be around 4 o'clock today.

Dismissal of the charges follows an application to the Governor by the City Affairs Committee for permission to file a rebuttal to the Mayor's defense which reached the Executive's hands late last week.

The Mayor's reply to the charges was a bulky and exhaustive document setting forth in detail departmental conditions in the Walker-Tammany administration, and its specific character led to a growing consensus in political quarters that the Governor would find the charges not sufficiently substantial to warrant removal.

Charges against an elected official must be based, it was maintained, on something more than carelessness or even negligence in the performance of his duties, the gravity of such action demanding incontrovertible proof that the official be guilty of improper motive.

Mexico Starts Construction Of Its First Subway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—To alleviate traffic congestion at one of the busiest corners in Mexico City, at Calle San Juan de Letrán and Avenida 16 de Septiembre, the Government is constructing the first subway in the republic.

For more than a month Mexican engineers have been at work on a tunnel that will permit pedestrians to cross the busy street safely and without heading up traffic.

The traffic problem has long engaged the attention of officials in Mexico City, for both streets and sidewalks are narrow, for the most part, and traffic heavy, especially between 6 and 9 in the evening.

There are as yet no automatic street signals in Mexico City, and police officers regulate the stream of automobiles in the center of the city. Although, as a rule, they handle the problem expertly, the traffic department of the federal district feels the necessity of finding a means to relieve the congested state of the streets.

At the same time a campaign is being waged against noises in the city. Chauffeurs in Mexico City delight in sounding their horns when streets are blocked and street car motormen bang away lustily at any noise-making apparatus that happens to be convenient. This is intermingled with the shrill whistle of the traffic policeman and cries of "El Universal Grafico" by "chamacos" on the sidewalks selling the afternoon paper.

Homes and Estates of Rich Californians 'Scenery' of Many a Movie Melodrama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Now, doesn't the house in that picture look almost real?"

Surely, almost everyone who attends the motion pictures regularly has asked, or has been asked, this question as some particularly exquisite dwelling with its gardens is flashed on the screen.

The surprising thing is that the house may be even more real than it seems and one need feel no regrets for the destruction of what appears to be merely an unusually beautiful stage setting. For the chances are that it is a real California home situated somewhere along the Pacific Ocean between Santa Barbara and San Diego or a short distance inland—a place where a family eats, sleeps, rears children and entertains its guests. It has merely been lent to a motion picture company as an attractive and suitable background for the filming of sets.

The motion picture company carefully prevents damage to the home, under the provisions of a contract, and the proceeds of the rental are almost always given to charitable institutions.

This use of bona fide surroundings as part of a moving picture is not confined to homes and gardens alone. Large wooded estates, country clubs, boats, yachts, and many California ranches are needed as properties and can often be recognized as one familiar with the territory most accessible to the studios.

The business of trafficking in these peculiar rentals belongs to a unique institution known as the Film Location Bureau which was founded by a Los Angeles society woman some years ago with the assistance of the major producers in this branch of the amusement industry. The bureau is alone in its field and is patronized by all of the larger studios and many of the smaller ones.

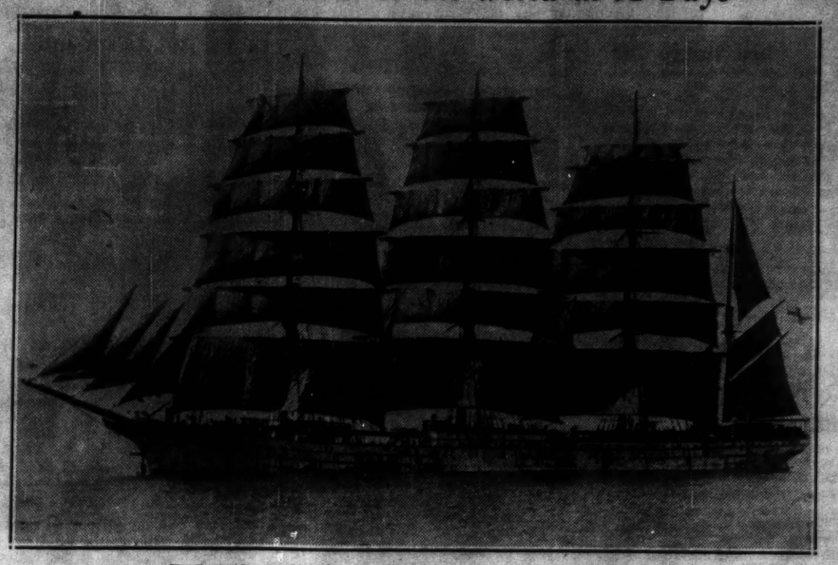
All of the George Arliss pictures that have appeared recently, including "Disraeli" and the "Green Goddess," were taken in Busch Gardens, Pasadena. This is the home of Mrs. Lillie Busch. A more recent picture in which Mr. Arliss starred, "The Millionaire," was filmed at the Italian villa of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Jouett of Pasadena. Mitzi Green, child actress, also appears in "The Queen of Hollywood," a picture that was taken at the Jouett home.

"Rebound," which stars Ina Claire, was taken at three separate places in Southern California—the California Yacht Club, the home of A. B. Rudduck in Pasadena, and the home of P. G. Winnett, Santa Monica.

BOLAND JOINS DEMOCRATS

SCRANTON, Pa., April 26 (AP)—Oscar P. J. Boland, representative of Scranton district, elected in November on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, and whose vote in the organization of the next House has been claimed by both parties, said yesterday he would ballot with the Democrats.

From the Bottom of the World in 92 Days



THE FINNISH FOUR-MASTER BARQUE, HERZOGIN CECILE — Underwood

Liberals Favor Labor's Budget; Pledge Help

Support of Proposed Tax on Land Values Solidifies Parties' Alliance

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Paying a visit to 10 Downing Street today, David Lloyd George assured Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, that the Liberals will coöperate in pushing the budget proposed by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, through the House of Commons, and are particularly eager to assist in preventing the House of Lords destroying the effectiveness of the land bill.

Liberal-Labor coöperation appears therefore to be stronger than at any previous time, and the fall of the Government by defection of their Liberal allies is unlikely for many months to come.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Lord Lothian, is believed to have assured Mr. MacDonald that many features of the budget please the Liberal Party.

Satisfied With Land Tax

They are especially satisfied with the land tax proposals and since these are the most contentious phrases of the budget their assistance is especially necessary if the whole budget is to pass in Commons.

Already opposition to the land tax is crystallizing on political and constitutional grounds. It is claimed, for instance, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no right to impose a tax two years in advance as is proposed in the present case. But Liberal aid, if uncomplicated by other issues, will probably send the clauses through the House of Commons.

However, if the budget is not certified by the Speaker as a money bill it will have to go to the House of Lords, where objections to the land tax may check the entire budget. Regarding the House of Lords, it is stated that Mr. Lloyd George particularly assured Mr. MacDonald that Liberal coöperation is necessary, not only for the budget, which may not go there after all, but especially for the land bill.

Object to Peers' Amendments

This measure which members of the House of Lords have already begun to mutilate by amendments was designed to relieve unemployment and many Liberals supported it strongly. Liberals believe the bill's value is completely destroyed by the Peers' amendments, and they are likely to join Labor in fighting the political authority of the second chamber.

The challenge of the House of Lords has been taken up by the Government and in coöperation with the Liberals a political struggle of the first magnitude is expected which may even affect the competence of the upper house to wield parliamentary power.

The issue is not entirely uncomparable with the pre-war situation, when Liberals pruned and checkmated the political authority of the House of Lords. Although sweeping constitutional alterations are not likely, a clash is bound to come sooner or later between the measures of social reform proposed by the Labor-Liberal union in the House of Commons and Conservative position of the Peers.

OIL CONCERNS STOP WORK IN COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 28 (AP)—The Sinclair Exploration Company today followed the action of the Texas Oil Company in announcing the withdrawal of its operations and employees from Colombia on account of the new petroleum law. Paul McCulloch, Sinclair manager, told President Olaya Herrera that his company found further operations under the provisions of the new law inadvisable. The company's property will be left under guard, but the office in Ocana will be abandoned.

The Texas company announced the cessation of activities on April 6, listing 17 points in the oil law to which it objected. Among these was one barring owners from first rights to oil found on their property.

HERRIOT REELECTED MAYOR

LYONS, France, April 27 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, former Premier, was reelected Mayor of Lyons yesterday by the Municipal Council. He resigned March 28 after a dispute with the Socialists.

New South Wales Bank Bill Is Voted

By the Associated Press

Sydney, N. S. W., April 28

THE New South Wales Government Bank amendment bill today passed all stages in both houses and becomes a law immediately.

The bill provides for absorption of the New South Wales Savings Bank, which was closed last week, by the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

ITALY'S ACTION IN AFRICA DRAWS MOVE BY FRENCH

Change in Trans-Saharan Railway Proposed in Lake Chad Area

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 28—Important alterations in plans for the proposed trans-Saharan railroad are being advocated by promoters of this project as the result of Italy's recent southward push in Tripoli toward Lake Chad.

Count Edouard de Warren, chairman of the Parliamentary Trans-Saharan Committee, has been advocating prompt action in conversations with the Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, and Maurice Deligne, Minister of Public Works.

A French railroad across the African desert has been discussed for almost a century. Numerous surveys have been made and a bill providing for its construction at a cost of $120,000,000 now awaits presentation in Parliament.

The old plan provided for a single line extending due south from Oran, Algeria, through territory known as Tanesrouft to the great bend of the Niger River. It is now considered advisable to provide for a branch line which would leave the main route just south of the Hoggar Mountains and extend southeast to Lake Chad.

Lake Chad lies on the boundary between French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa and due south of Tripoli. As Italy has manifested its intention of extending its Tripolitan frontier southward into the desert it is feared that the result might be to separate French possessions in West Africa from those farther south. Hence the desire to give definite indication that France intends to make good its claim on the Chad area.

The proposed changes would considerably increase construction costs. The railroad as originally planned would have taken eight years to build.

New Penal Methods Seek Prisoner's Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 28—Some of the newer methods of handling inmates in State institutions will be employed by Hal T. Kearns, new superintendent of the State Penal Farm at Roxbury, Md., near this city, whose appointment was announced recently by Stuart S. Janey, chairman of the State Board of Welfare for Maryland.

"The old idea of fitting the punishment to the crime will be replaced by the new idea of fitting the treatment to the criminal," Mr. Kearns said.

"The object of the institution will be to equip a man to earn an honest living. He will have developed within him a desire and a capacity to accomplish things. This will not be a soft-boiled proposition. The inmate will be made to realize that his ways must be corrected. Kindness with firmness will be the keynote."

A few inmates are now at work on the 900-acre farm and additional ones will be added from time to time. Only inmates of the best type will be sent to this institution, after they have served the major portions of their sentences in other institutions and when careful examinations have shown they are ready for this place of "minimum security"—ready to be released and to make something of themselves. Self-respect will be one of the things which the inmate will be helped to develop.

The institution will be primarily educational and agriculture will be taught, including dairying, poultry raising and building trades.

Mr. Kearns was formerly pastor of the Universalist Church in Baltimore.

Old Ship Wins Grain Race For Seventh Time

Makes Run From Australia to Falmouth Harbor, England, in 92 Days

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 28—Folks on Falmouth's quay-sides sat up and rubbed their eyes the other day. Sailing serenely into the freshness of England's bright springtime came a grand old relic of Britain's one-time glory on the seas when the sailing ship was supreme and steamboat men were still "smoke sailors."

There was no mistaking the picture that unfolded on the sheltered waters of Falmouth Harbor.

It was the old "windjammer" Herzogin Cecile which arrived at Falmouth from Australia yesterday, the first home of 12 ships which left Australia in February and completed the voyage in 92 days which included five days drifting in a calm off the Azores.

Her best day's run was 360 miles. This was in the trade winds where she sailed once at the rate of 17½ miles per hour.

The crew hope this will be the ship's seventh win. She is a Finnish vessel, as are all others in the Australian sailing grain trade, and is commanded by Sven Erikson, the youngest captain of the fleet belonging to Capt. Gustaf Erikson of Mariehamn.

Reports were about that the Sail Training Ship Society of England might buy Herzogin Cecile to preserve as a training ship for nautical cadets.

The break-up yard has been more of a threat to Erikson's fleet in these declining days of sail than ever Cape Horn has been. Herzogin Cecile was built for a training ship. Even now her crew turn to and oil down the bits of brightwork along her bulwarks where the magnificent emblems of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Line of Bremen have remained. Once she carried 60 German cadets. She sailed into Falmouth with hardly more than a dozen men before the mast.

Chinese Federals Execute 1800 'Reds'

SHANGHAI, China, April 28 (By U. P.)—The Nationalist Government announced today that 1800 "Communists" had been captured and executed, after a battle in Hupeh Province.

The announcement said that the "menace" of so-called Communist armies in western Hupeh Province had been ended by the successful campaign of Government troops.

The executions occurred after a smashing Government victory in Hupeh Province, the center of a vast region which has been overrun by bandits, brigands and so-called Communistic armies for many months. The term "Communist" in China does not necessarily signify connection with the Communist International, but is applied to the outlaw armies which have long roamed the interior and have been supplemented by thousands of provincial residents when famine left them virtually no other way to gain food.

Government troops of President-General Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese National Government, were reported officially to have won an overwhelming victory in an engagement with the armies of the Communist, General Ho-lung, who had been directing a campaign against important interior cities where many foreigners have been in danger.

The battle was fought in the Yuanin region, with the fate of the strategic city of Siang-Yang at stake. Siang-Yang, which is on the Han River, is 175 miles northwest of Hankow.

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RUSSIA HIT BY SLUMP IN EXPORTS

36,757,000 Ruble Drop in First Quarter of 1931, According to Record

VOLUME HOWEVER SHOWS INCREASE

American Women Warned to Stay Out of Russia by Those Already There

Still pretty much a case of 'tis and 'tain't in Russia.

American woman, wife of an engineer, returns with a message from wives of other American engineers there. It is:

"Stay out of Russia."

The Soviet is feeling the world depression as export and import figures show. Reports for the first quarter of 1931 show an unfavorable trade balance of nearly 50,000,000 rubles.

Russian school children have a new primer to fill them with enthusiasm for the Five-Year Plan. The primer says Russia will outstrip all capitalist countries because it has a plan and they have none.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 28—That Soviet foreign trade keenly feels the effect of the world crisis is evidenced by the import and export statistics, published today, which show a decline in the value of exports from 202,453,000 rubles, or about $105,000,000, to 165,696,000 rubles, during the first quarter of 1931.

Imports declined somewhat less, from 240,573,000 rubles to 217,434,000 rubles, leaving an unfavorable trade balance of almost 50,000,000 rubles, which is probably the factor contributing to the present visible reluctance of the Soviet economic authorities to spend more than the indispensable minimum of foreign currency in connection with the engagement of foreign companies and individual specialists supplying technical aid.

It is interesting to note that the Soviet Union suffers severely from the fall of commodity prices which affects such main exports as oil, grain and timber. While the value of Soviet exports declined, the volume increased over last year's first quarter, from 2,783,000 tons to 3,474,000 tons.

American Wives Warn Other Women at Home To Stay Out of Russia

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The wife of an American engineer, just out of Soviet Russia after having lived there for a year, was in New York yesterday with a message for the wives of other American engineers. It was:

"Stay out of Russia."

That message, she said, was the last thing that the wives of some of her husband's American associates said to her before she left them a few weeks ago.

"They asked me very earnestly," she said, "to tell the wives of other Americans who may be going to Russia on contracts how they were living and to urge them to stay at home."

For nearly a year Mrs. Mamie Ida Warren, Chicago and San Francisco clubwoman, lived in Kalata, in the Ural Mountains, where her husband, Clarence Warren, an engineer for the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, directed the construction of a mill.

The Soviet does not want the wives of American engineers to come to Russia, either, Mrs. Warren said, "because, with their demands for better food, sanitation and comforts, they cause too much trouble and too much discontent among the Russians."

Her own lot, she said, was better than that of the other Americ[illegible] women in Kalata, because at l[illegible] she had comfortable quarters—a room house furnished, in part, o[illegible] a cathedral.

"You can't be happy in Russia. Yo[illegible] are oppressed all the time by a terrible, nameless fear. You get cold with terror. Americans may not have any reason to be afraid—but they pick it up from the Russians.

"For the Russians are afraid. They seldom smile. They are in terrible want. There is, too, constantly the feeling that there is going to be another revolution, bloodier, perhaps, than the last.

"The Russians, except for the interpreters, are not permitted to associate with foreigners. I was allowed servants, but as soon as I got them fed up and they began to speak a little English they were taken away. The head of my husband's plant was called to Moscow because he permitted me, after I had cut a Christmas tree in the forest and trimmed it with cotton and whatever else I could find, to invite some of the Russian children to a party.

"I didn't have to wait in line at the Soviet stores as the Russians did. But they used to hiss me. I had to have a police escort to get through. Since we left, I've heard, they've had to change the rules and make the American women stand in line, too, because the Russians resented it so.

"It cost us from $200 to $300 a month to get the barest necessities. Butter ran from $1.50 to $10 a pound and eggs cost 50 to 70 cents apiece—when you could get them. Meat was cheap enough, but full of worms. Toward the last we couldn't get white flour, but a mixture of white and black. It was peculiar stuff. The bread was nearly always half raw in the middle of the loaf.

"We used to get a little less than a pint of milk a day, but we had to buy the food for the cow. We used to get a few geese, too, by paying for their food while they were being raised. There was no fresh fruit save a few very poor apples in the summer, and

no fresh vegetables except some soft, mushy tomatoes and a few pale, lemon-colored carrots.

"I think what the American women minded most, though, were the sanitary conditions, which were unspeakable, and the lack of water and soap. All the water used in Kalaka had to be hauled. And soap—there just wasn't any."

But at that, Mrs. Warren said, the Americans were much better off than the Russians.

Soviet Lumber Unloading Starts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28 (AP)—Unloading of 3,200,000 feet of Soviet lumber which arrived in this port last Thursday aboard the Finnish tramp steamer Anversoise started today, immediately after a bond of approximately $35,200 covering the foreign value of the cargo plus the $3200 tariff duty was filed at the custom house this morning.

The ship and her cargo had been held under surveillance of customs inspectors here awaiting the Treasury Department decision on the importation of the lumber. The cargo is consigned to the A. C. Dutton Company here.

Soviet Primer Shows How to Collect Junk

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—America is to have a look at "new Russia's primer," official Soviet textbook designed to make "business men" out of school children.

The primer, published in translation in the United States yesterday, contains nothing like ABC's; rather, it dramatizes in simplest terms the complex workings of the Five-Year Plan. The book is compulsory reading in Russian schools. It attempts to fill children with enthusiasm for the plan, and outline certain definite work for the children to do—such as to plant 10 trees each in five years; to collect 20 kilograms of useful junk a year, and to teach the illiterate to read and write.

In the primer America is set up both as a good and a bad example—good because of industrial efficiency, bad because of waste.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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MACINTOSH CASE ARGUED BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Yale Professor Denied Citizenship Because of Objections to War

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The right to American citizenship of a Yale theology professor who said he would not bear arms in defense of this country unless he thought the war "morally justified" was argued yesterday before the Supreme Court.

The professor, Douglas Clyde Macintosh, a Canadian who served with the Dominion and American forces overseas in the World War, was represented by John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential candidate in 1924. Thomas O. Thacher, Solicitor-General, represented the Government.

A similar case, involving Marie Averil Bland, a Canadian nurse now living in New York City, will be argued today. In both cases, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals has held the applicants were entitled to citizenship.

In his argument, based on the proposition that religious objectors were recognized by Congress and every state in the Union to have the right to escape combatant military service, Mr. Davis urged the court to decide whether such persons are required to accept the dictates of others over their own conscientious scruples.

Mr. Thacher insisted it was the inherent duty of citizens to respond to the call of Congress and bear arms when necessary in defense of the country. He said the Government asked nothing more than the assumption of the same duties by naturalized citizens as are imposed without choice on native-born citizens.

The naturalization act and other laws showed, Mr. Davis insisted, that Congress never intended that a conscientious objector could not become a citizen of the United States. He protested against the effort of the Government to compel Professor Macintosh to say that he would never object to the attitude of this Government in subsequent wars.

"If such a doctrine belongs anywhere it does not belong in the United States," he said. "It may be tenable in nations like the old imperial Germany or some other countries, but people here have the right to protest against what they conceive to be an unjust war."

BOSTON RADIO PLEA REJECTED BY BOARD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 27—Upholding the report of Ellis Yost, Chief Examiner, the Federal Radio Commission today denied the application of the Boston Broadcasting Company to revive Station WBBS, which went out of commission last June. The commission also denied the proposal of the same company to give WLOE full time on 1500 kilocycles, which it formerly shared with WBBS.

The broadcasting company proposed to operate WBBS on 1180 kilocycles. The commission held this would cause interference with WGBS, New York, on that channel. Moreover, the commission held, Boston is already adequately served by radio.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekdays at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Einstein Values Brevity of Speech

BERLIN, April 28 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein last night made the shortest political speech that has been heard in Germany for many years.

The occasion was a protest meeting against the National Socialist prosecution of pacificist and Socialistic professors in German universities, with particular reference to Prof. E. J. Gumbel of Heidelberg. It was held under auspices of the German League of the Rights of Man.

After other speakers had consumed more than two hours in outlining the situation and the student audience was getting somewhat restless, Dr. Einstein was introduced amid applause.

"I am under the impression," Dr. Einstein said, "that the subject under discussion has been sufficiently elucidated. I will, therefore, not attempt to add anything. In view of the fact that Professor Gumbel and his writings have been often mentioned during the evening, however, it occurs to me to wonder how many people have read his books. I have, and I have learned much from them. I earnestly urge you to do likewise."

Boy Editors of Weekly Find Business Booms

PROSPECT, N. Y., April 27 (AP)—The publishing business here is picking up.

The Weekly Journal's circulation has jumped from two subscribers in February to 125 in April, and the publishers have had to recondition an old mimeograph they found on a junk pile in order to handle the weekly press run.

Three 14-year-old boys run the Journal, under the supervision of 15-year-old Wilbert Allen.

In a recent issue a notice said: "Next week the paper will be published on Friday, instead of Saturday, as the staff wants to go fishing."

The following is from an editorial: "We are very glad that the village election last Tuesday resulted as it did. When there is no important issue connected with an election in a little village like Prospect there is no use in not voting a straight ticket."

CITY MANAGER BILL VETOED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28—A bill which would have prohibited all cities in the State from adopting the city manager or other modern forms of Government was vetoed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 24. The measure was sponsored by John F. Williams (R.), Senator from Troy. "The bill is contrary to the spirit of the age," the Governor said. "What we need is further experimentation with new forms of local government."

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PADLOCK PLAN IN WASHINGTON CITED AS MODEL

Advance Warning to Property Owners Found to Result Successfully

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 28—The practice of giving advance warning to property owners of padlock proceedings under the prohibition law which has been tried out by Federal authorities for several years here has proved so successful that William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, is contemplating recommending it for general use.

The system is not only credited with having brought about a marked improvement in dry law enforcement but with saving innocent property owners many thousands of dollars in rentals. The plan has had the wholehearted approval of the Washington Real Estate Board which has cooperated with the United States District Attorney's office in making it effective.

As developed by Capt. Harold W. Orcutt, assistant United States attorney in charge of padlocking litigation, the plan affords property owners an opportunity to evict tenants reported for maintaining a "nuisance." If the owners disregard the warning sent by the United States attorney the customary padlocking proceeding is instituted.

In the majority of cases, however, the notice from the district attorney's office is sufficient to result in prompt eviction of the undesirable tenant, and the property is spared the stigma and economic loss incident to padlocking.

Cost of administering the padlock law in the capital has been reduced without compromising enforcement, it is stated. While only 48 padlock injunctions were filed in the district during 1930, more than 800 warnings were issued to property owners, most of whom voluntarily ejected the offending tenants without delay.

Since the first of the year seven padlock injunctions have been filed in Washington, while 360 warnings have been served on property owners. It is estimated 75 per cent of the warnings have resulted in private evictions.

"The padlock law imposes no obligation on us to give a warning to property owners," Captain Orcutt said in explaining its operation. "Under strict interpretation of the law we do not even have to prove an owner has knowledge of illegal use of his property by a tenant. The law requires that we padlock every property found to be a nuisance under the prohibition laws.

"Believing the law should be administered fairly and sanely, however, we have hesitated to penalize respectable, law abiding citizens who are not aware that their properties are occupied by law violators."

The real estate board assists Captain Orcutt in ascertaining ownership of offending properties. Its files of property owners are made available to representatives of the United States Attorney's office.

Port of Boston Film Exhibited

In a country-wide campaign to familiarize the public with the advantages of the Port of Boston and thus tend to build up the commerce of this port, the City Commercial and Industrial Publicity Bureau's sound picture, "The Port of Boston," was privately shown at the Fenway Theater today.

The film visualizes the industrial opportunities and facilities of the port. Mayor Curley and a large number of invited guests attended the private showing.

City officials report a heavy demand for the film from Chambers of Commerce and various theaters throughout New England and say that it will be shown throughout the entire country. The picture shows Mayor Curley at his desk in City Hall. He introduces the picture with comments on the efforts of port officials to restore a part of the commerce once flowing through Boston.

The picture depicts the various ocean terminals with considerable harbor shipping and the big naval drydock among other features.

Cubic Inch of Midget Star Weighs Seven Tons, Declares Discoverer

MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, Calif., April 28 (AP)—Adriaan Van Maanen sits at the turret of the world's largest telescope here and measures the movement of the stars.

He is one of the distinguished astronomers Sir James H. Jeans, noted British astronomer, is coming here to consult this week. In fact, it is Mr. Van Maanen's star that gave to Sir James one of the bits of knowledge upon which the famed English observer predicates his theme that the whole universe is wasting away.

Mr. Van Maanen's star is one of the most remarkable objects in the sky from the astronomical viewpoint. It is named for him by right of his discovery in 1917. One of the faintest of the white dwarfs of the sky, at the same time it is one of the nearest stars to the earth. It is only 76,000,000,000,000 miles away.

Smaller than the earth, therefore an unusual midget among the stars, its chief fame rests in weight. Man knows of no other object so heavy. One cubic inch of it would weigh seven tons if transported to the earth. That is 400,000 times as dense as matter.

"A few years ago such an astounding density would have seemed absurd," said Mr. Van Maanen. "No chemical element on the earth is known that has any such weight.

"Physicists, however, have told us that the density of an electron is about 30,000,000,000 times that of water, while that of the proton, the nucleus of the hydrogen atom, is still enormously higher. If, therefore, we could strip the atoms of their widely scattered electrons, and pack the electrons and nuclei close enough together, we could easily produce densities such as we have found in our stars and still have plenty of empty space left.

"Now, theoretical considerations have shown that with the temperatures and pressures prevailing in these dwarf stars, we have exactly the conditions required to strip the atoms and closely pack their parts together.

"There is, therefore, no reason to think our figures absurd; moreover, it was proved by Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the observatory here, a few years ago, in a different way, that another very small star, the companion of Sirius, has a density of about 30,000 times that of water. A cubic inch of that would on earth weigh a ton."

Sir James will find another interesting conferee here in Dr. Francis G. Pease. He measured the diameter of Antares and found its density to be only one three-millionth, that of water. This means that it would take 100,000 cubic inches of Antares, on earth, to weigh a pound.

DANCES OF INDIAN ARE INTERPRETED

An interpretation of the ceremonies and dances of the North American Indian was given at the Stuart Club in the Fenway on Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald K. Laubin of Norwich, Conn. Previous to the actual exhibition a short explanation of the meaning of different steps and postures was given to form a background for the entertainment. Costumes, feathered headdress, appropriate music and the beating of the tom-tom lent added color to the program.

FAMOUS COMPOSER HONORED

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—A bronze tablet honoring Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was unveiled in the crypt of Washington Cathedral yesterday by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington. Maj. Francis Scott Key-Smith, great grandson of Key, spoke. The tablet was presented by the District of Columbia Society of the United States Daughters of 1812.

OIL PRICES CUT

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has reduced the price of bunker oil and Diesel oil 10 cents a barrel, effective as of April 24. The cut makes the new prices at Baltos $1.10 for bunker oil and $1.85 a barrel for Diesel oil.

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Other topcoats $60 to $75

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GOODWIN MAKES PLEA FOR MOTOR INSURANCE LAW

Former Registrar Favors Present Act With Better Enforcement

Declaring that no law will reduce accidents—that it is the enforcement of law which measures its success or failure, Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today, to defend Massachusetts' present compulsory automobile insurance against proposals to "scrap it."

The bill before the committee, which provides for financial responsibility legislation to operate in connection with demerit ratings for accidents, was condemned by Mr. Goodwin as a wedge used by insurance companies in the interests of higher rates for small communities. He charged that the bill was drawn up by Edward C. Stone, former insurance man.

Companies can fix their own rates under provisions of the proposed measure, the former Registrar of Motor Vehicles asserted. He insisted that the purpose of all automobile insurance laws should be to provide financial responsibility for all automobile drivers which the present system does. The present system would be "thrown out the window," because it is condemned as a safety measure, he said.

To show that the present system is as effective in holding down accidents as the proposed legislation might prove, Mr. Goodwin pointed out that Connecticut which now has similar laws to those proposed in Massachusetts had a record of one fatality for every 761 cars in 1934 while Massachusetts' record was a fatality for every 1264 cars. In New Jersey where demerit insurance operates, twice as many accidents were recorded as in Massachusetts last year, he said.

Better enforcement of the present law rather than introduction of more "jumbled leigslation" is what Massachusetts needs he declared.

In the interests of a $1,000,000 strandway along the East Boston water front, Mayor James M. Curley appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of a bill which authorized the City of Boston to borrow the money necessary for the project. The Mayor thought the project offered recreational and employment advantages which warranted borrowing outside the debt limit.

Efforts to block the proposed $1,000,000 East Boston airport development project as an extravagant undertaking, were defeated in the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday, the bill being passed through all its readings under suspension of the rules.

The opposition favored either reducing the appropriation to its orgiinal figure of $250,000 or placing it at a maximum of $500,000. Proponents insisted that Massachusetts had been too conservative and unless it went ahead to develop its natural airport facilities, this industry, as had many others, would slip through its fingers.

"Caught to pass" was reported by the Joint Committee on Rules on measures providing for an investigation of the laws pertaining to inspection of dairy farms distributing milk in the State, for continuation of the study of proposed chabges in state tax laws, for a study of cooperative bank laws by a special commission, and for an investigation of zoning, planning and billboard laws.

The bill which would permit religious, civic and educational organizations to conduct games for prizes to the limit of $25, was passed to a third reading by the Senate.

Extension of the jurisdiction of juvenile courts over children who pass the maximum age limit in special cases was provided for in a bill passed to be engrossed. Reconsideration was asked and will be voted on today.

A report by the Department of Public Works on the disposal of abandoned motor vehicles and licensing of junk yards was tabled. A bill to take care of the situation is expected to be filed.

Ways of Using Old Products Is Told

Utilizing old products by means of different designs and colors is one means of increasing consumption, Ernest Elmo Calkins, author and student of business and president of the Calkins & Holdem Company, New York, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at their weekly luncheon in the Hotel Statler today. He spoke on "What Is Consumption Engineering?"

"The field of consumption engineering is wide and full of unrealized opportunities," he said. "Any change is indicated that makes the product newly acceptable. It goes far beyond the obvious and primary improvements of better colors, more pleasing designs or more attractive packages.

"The whole technique of styling goods consists of raising them from the common place to the distinctive giving them the modern atmosphere so easily recognized, so difficult to describe."

He said that in the old days manufacturers made goods and sold them by advertising. Today it is necessary to learn what people want and adapt the goods to their wants.

China Seeks Aid Of League For Public Works

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI, April 27—Definite League of Nation assistance to China in reconstruction enterprises is likely as the result of the mission of the directors of three technical organizations, Sir Arthur Salter, economic and financial section, Dr. I. Rajchman, health section, and Robert Haas, transit section, which has terminated after several months' investigation.

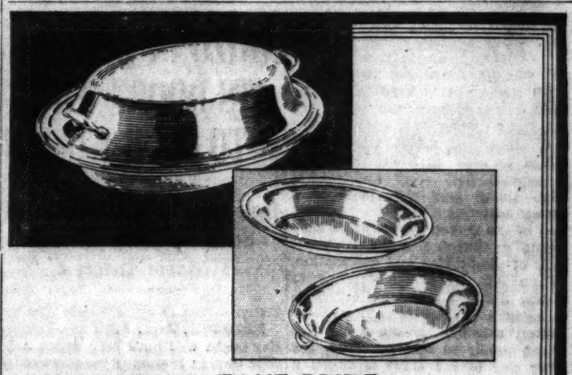
A Nanking official communiqué today states that, following conversations with the three League officials, the proposal was made for the League's regular collaboration in advising the Nanking Government and the newly formed economic council on national reconstruction plans.

River harbor development is affected by the new proposals, which include the Greater Shanghai harbor development, while roadbuilding, river conservancy and national service by civil engineers are proposed.

The Nanking Government hopes during the first stages of the reconstruction work on which it has embarked that it will be possible for the League to appoint an adviser to come to China to assist the Government in deciding the best methods in which such assistance would be obtainable.

RAILWAY TO RUN BUSES

CONCORD, N. H., April 28 (AP)—The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that it had granted permission to the Nashua Street Railway to operate buses on all trolley lines in the nature of an experiment. The Nashua road has lost money over a period of years and has a petition now before the commission for abatemate of taxes.



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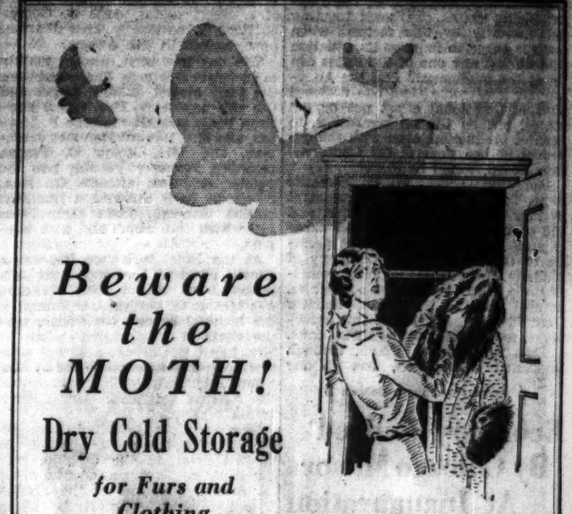

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LEVY ON GIFTS AND ESTATE TAX REVISION URGED

Representative Ramseyer Offers Way of Meeting Mounting Expenses

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28—Levying of a gift tax and upward revision of estate and inheritance taxes, offers the soundest and most efficacious method of meeting mounting federal expenditures, C. William Ramseyer, (R.), Representative from Iowa, and a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, declared today.

The present system of federal estate taxation, by which 80 per cent is returned to the state, was characterized by Mr. Ramseyer as unsound and unjust. The existing law, he declared, should either be repealed entirely or greatly revised to reduce the state's proportion.

The gift tax permitted numerous evasions, Mr. Ramseyer held, which now that the general national income has been reduced should be eliminated. Mr. Ramseyer quoted Andrew Carnegie as having strongly favored a heavy estate and inheritance tax.

A Leader of Farm Bloc

Mr. Ramseyer's remarks were significant not only because he is a member of the important House committee which formulates taxation legislation, but even more so because he is one of the leaders of the House Farm Bloc which is in a position to play an important rôle in the next Congress.

"Confronted with a treasury deficit for this fiscal year and the next," Mr. Ramseyer said, "the revision of our tax laws to yield more revenue will be pressed for consideration. The ordinary expenditures of government should be met by revenue derived from taxation. Borrowing in peace time to meet the public expenditures cannot be carried on over a period of years without grave results.

"For an increase in federal revenue to what sources shall we turn? My answer is to estate, inheritance and gift taxes. The estate tax is a just tax and does not in the least stifle enterprise, initiative and the accumulation of wealth. Of all forms of taxation this seems the wisest.

"No one can view the concentration of wealth and the concentration in the control of wealth during the last 30 years in this country without apprehension and alarm. We have had a federal estate tax since 1916. Since the war there have been several drives to repeal the law.

Revenue Prospects

"How much revenue should be derived from estate and inheritance taxes? In 1892 Mr. Carnegie, in a carefully prepared statement based on national wealth, estimated that at a moderate rate $300,000,000 annually could be collected from this source.

"Now our national wealth is six times what it was in 1892. On the same basis of computation used by Mr. Carnegie we could now be collecting $1,080,000,000 instead of the $180,000,000 that is accruing to State and Federal Government from this source.

"The provisions of the federal estate tax, allowing an 80 per cent credit to the states,' is unjust and unsound economically. A large fortune is interstate in character, and but a small part may have been produced in the state where the owner lives. The 80 per cent should either be repealed or the credit allowed states greatly reduced on large estates.

"By reducing the exemption, by revising and increasing the rates, by imposing a gift tax, all within moderate and constructive bounds, the estate and inheritance taxes can be made productive of large revenue to meet public expenditures, to pay off the national debt, and to relieve tax burdens. This is the job for the Federal Government. The states cannot and will not develop this form of taxation."

Egyptian Election Dates Announced

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, April 27—The long-discussed question as to whether and when elections are to be held in Egypt was settled yesterday when King Fuad signed a decree giving the polling for electoral delegates as May 14, 16 and 18. The concluding day for the nomination of candidates is May 21. Elections for deputies will be held on June 1 and it is expected Parliament will meet at the end of June. In an interview Ismail Sidky Pasha, Premier, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor the elections would be absolutely free, but that he could not permit the Opposition, consisting of the Wafd and Liberals, to tour the provinces unless they agreed to enter the elections instead of maintaining the boycott. Sidky emphasized that the Parliament to be elected would have all authority to negotiate an Anglo-Egyptian treaty and it was for the British Government to decide whether or not it wished to do so.

Meanwhile the Government and Opposition continue to attack each other violently in the press. The opposition parties yesterday published an official statement they would begin their provincial tours on May 1 despite the Government's ban, since they considered they were within their rights in persuading people to have nothing to do with the new electoral law and new Constitution which was imposed by the present Government without consulting the people.

State Radio Power Tested in New York

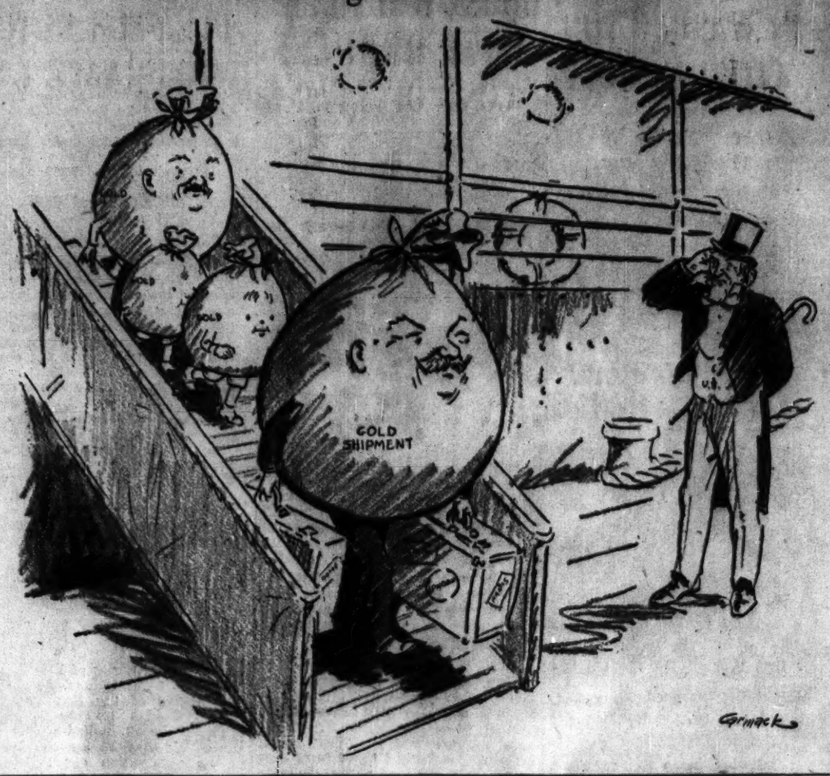
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 27—The first move by state authorities to determine whether, under certain circumstances, they cannot control radiocasts from stations in which advertising is part of the program was revealed by Peter Brancato, Assistant State Attorney-General, today.

The effort consists of an action brought by Mr. Brancato and Charles A. Schneider, Deputy Assistant Attorney-General, in behalf of the State Insurance Department against the International Broadcasting Company, operator of Station WOV, having a transmitting plant at Secaucus, N. J., and a radiocasting studio at 16 East Forty-second Street. The corporation has entered into an agreement with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Ia., by which it was to radiocast its programs.

The State Insurance Department, however, complains that this company has not conformed to the New York State insurance law, and is not authorized to do business in the State. Samuel D. Peak, Second Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, and James Wood, in charge of the complaint bureau of the insurance department, hold that on several occasions radiocasts from Station WOV contained remarks that brought it within the provision regarding the solicitation of insurance.

Who Said Immigration Had Fallen Off?



CANADA REJECTS STATE MEDICINE; VOTE DECISIVE

Prime Minister Condemns Move as Unwarranted Form of Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 28—A motion asking for the nationalization of Canada's medical services was defeated in Parliament yesterday by 70 to 41 votes after the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, had condemned it as an unwarranted attempt to concentrate the control of materia medica in a few hands.

Mr. Bennett said that it was in effect an attempt to set up the Dominion as "one big company with the members of the medical fraternity as company doctors with full control of activities in this field."

J. P. Howden, Liberal, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, in moving "that a measure of federal state medicine would be in the best interests of the Canadian people" expatiated at length on the ability of the medical profession to cope with "dread forms of disease" and through "isolation, vaccination, immunization, improved technique and methods of diagnosis" protect the weak as well as the robust from their onslaughts.

"From everything but common needs," interrupted Mr. Bennet dryly.

If the greatest need of the state was health, continued Mr. Howden, then it should be the object of the state to insure it, by the adoption of a national health policy "big enough and broad enough to include all."

Mr. Howden was confident that this could be done, in much the same way as fraternal societies and workmen's compensation boards provide "sick benefits" and free clinics.

He advocated a system of periodic physical examinations, "to discover diseases in their early stages," which "could often be checked and entirely removed," and to "bring to light many mild defects in children." A regular percentage tax would be collected from every wage earner to defray the costs of administration.

After a number of medical men had defended the motion, Mr. Bennett questioned whether the members realized what its effect would be upon existing provincial organizations, both medical and otherwise.

"How many realize," he asked, "that it means the entire disbandment of the medical associations of the country as private practitioners, and the substitution thereof of the state as employer of all the medical men of Canada."

Mr. Bennett considered that nothing had been advanced to warrant such a radical move.

He reminded the House that "the theory of medicine has changed in the life-time of even men of my age" and that "notwithstanding all our scientific knowledge and all the attainments reached during the years the fact still remains that we have not been able to discover the germ of the common cold and isolate it and provide a remedy against it" even though the Carnegie Institute, the Rockfeller Foundation, the Rosenwald Foundation, and others have spent vast sums of money and utilized the most skilled researchers on the problem.

He referred to the conflicting methods employed by eminent doctors in the treatment of many diseases, the uncertainty in diagnosis, even in the case of "infallible symptoms," and in view of such facts, as well as the possible legal difficulties involved, and the unknown consequences of such a far-reaching move he urged that the House should not pass the resolution.

La Follette Cites Progressive Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 27—A program of legislation aimed at the "essential problem of bringing about an industrial and social organization which will function in the interest of the nation as a whole" was outlined as the order of legislative attack which the Progressives will follow in the next Congress in addresses by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, here yesterday.

The program, he said, proposes federal aid to meet the emergency of unemployment relief, a shorter workday and week, the maintenance of wage levels, stabilization of industry, unemployment insurance, rehabilitation of agriculture, increased use of the graduated income and inheritance taxes and a return to truly representative government. Its setting up, he added, called for the participation both of the Government and leaders in every walk of life.

He added that Progressives, dissatisfied as they were with the policies of the two major parties, were not anxious to assert their complete independence in a third party movement, seeing their greater opportunity for getting through legislation in membership on both sides of the fence.

POPE OUTLINES VATICAN POLICY ON GOVERNMENT

Tells Fascist Party How Members Must Act to Be Truly Roman Catholic

VATICAN CITY, April 28 (AP)—Pope Pius XI in a letter made public yesterday declared Fascism must "obey the church and its head" if it wishes to be truly Roman Catholic.

Writing to Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, in direct reply to an address made by Giovanni Giuriati, secretary of the Fascist Party, in Milan April 21, the Pontiff said:

"Fascism says it is Catholic and wishes to be Catholic. Now in order to be Catholics not in name only but in deed also; in order to be true, good Catholics, not Catholics of false name and Catholics who in the great family of the church wound the heart of mother church by their manner of speaking and acting and give such a bad example as to drive others away, there is only one indispensable means—to obey the church and its head and to think with the church and its head."

The Pope said he felt called upon to reply directly to Signor Giuriati because the latter referred to those who had cited the Italo-Vatican Concordat to justify politically the Azione Cattolica, a church organization with tens of thousands of Italian members.

He was among the first to defend the organization against charges of political activity in that manner, the Pope said, but he had emphasized that it was carrying on spiritual and not political work in line with the treaty.

Answering Signor Giuriati's statement that the Azione Cattolica was encroaching on the Fascist State by forming similar groups of employers, employees and professional men, the Pope declared the corporative activity of the body was designed simply to advance its spiritual ends.

This activity necessarily will conflict with the State's corporative measures, he said, but the meeting should result in greater good for individuals and society.

The Pontiff took occasion in the latter part of his letter to criticize sharply the Fascist Party for what he considered interference with religion.

"In the field of education," he wrote, "the church has full competence and authority and the régime has the duty not only of following her guidance but also assisting her.

"Certainly not this but the contrary is in evidence. The youth are exposed to the inspiration of hate and irreverence, rendering difficult and almost impossible the practice of religious duties because of other contemporaneous exercises, permitting publicly women's athletic meets, of whose dangers and inconveniences even paganism was aware."

Wheat Delegate May Go to London

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28—The Federal Farm Board is sympathetic to the proposal to send a United States representative to the world wheat conference convening in London, May 18, James C. Stone, chairman, said yesterday.

An invitation has been received but not accepted, it was stated. Mr. Stone explained that the United States would be interested in the problem of reducing the world wheat acreage. He said that any steps to reduce the world-wide wheat surplus would be welcomed.

In this country the present wheat price is more favorable than depressing, the chairman declared. The market is so low that there is more chance of the price going up than down. The same situation is true of the cotton market, he said.

AIR HEAD WANTS CABINET RANK

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 27 (By U. P.)—Recommendation was made yesterday by Minister of Communications Almedia that the bureau of civil aviation in his department be made a Minister of Aeronautics, with its head a member of the presidential Cabinet.

Railway Workers Seek an Increase

Countering a request that they accept a 10 per cent wage cut, employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company yesterday filed demands for higher pay and shorter working hours.

A six-day week for blue-uniformed employees is asked, with an increase in basic hourly rates to equalize the shorter time. The union demands also include free uniforms, a two weeks' vacation with full pay, and certain other concessions by the company.

Company officials announced that the demands, if met, would mean an annual increase in the cost of operation of about $587,000, and this in the face of a decrease in passenger revenues last year of $734,727.

TO REVIEW LIQUOR CASE

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Supreme Court today consented to review a case brought by John Strong of Easton, Mass., demanding the return of intoxicating liquor seized Dec. 13, 1928, by federal prohibition agents.

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Including Bath and All Meals
Fireproof Garage Attached
South Carolina Ave. and Beach
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NOW IS THE TIME TO GO TO CALIFORNIA AT REDUCED FARES

Substantial saving. New reduced fare $92.54 from Washington by way of Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Use the tourist sleeping car and save approximately one-half of the sleeping car rate. Also special coach fare $77.75, good in standard or tourist Pullmans to New Orleans, and in coaches beyond. Write for illustrated booklet L. D. D. COFFMAN, Passenger Agent, WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE Cor. 15th & K Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A new hospitality IN NOVA SCOTIA

Sumptuous new hotels welcome you...from Yarmouth to Halifax. And Evangeline Land retains all its romantic charm.

New Lakeside Inn—at Yarmouth, the southern tip end. Trout streams and salmon lakes nearby.

The Pines—overlooking Digby and the sparkling waters of The Gap. Swimming pool, golf, tennis, boating.

Cornwallis Inn, Kentville—in the famous apple orchard region. But a few minutes ride from Grand Pré of the Acadians.

Lord Nelson—at Halifax, historic citadel city. Golf, yachting, beautiful drives.

Eastern Steamship liners—Boston or New York to Yarmouth. Or by rail from New York or Boston to St. John, thence by Canadian Pacific steamer to Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway express trains meet ships.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
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Brings joy to every car owner
WASH YOUR CAR THE LUSTRO WAY
IT ELIMINATES POLISHING!
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■ Be sure to make the Indian detour, by motor through the Indian country, escorted by Courier.
■ Dude Ranches surrounded by painted hills.
■ And the Colorado Rockies.
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Wives
Does your husband think this about the salads that you serve?

IF you would like to see your husband eating salads more frequently, try this delicious, *double whipped* Hellmann's Mayonnaise at once. Its appeal to men is really extraordinary.

The reason for its unique flavor? Carefully chosen ingredients, first of all. Breakfast eggs, special salad oils, thrice strained vinegar, an unusual blend of Far East Spices. All mixed to the exact proportions of its famous old French recipe.

And then *double whipping* . . . a special scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection.

Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad that you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make, please take back the jar and get your money.

Get a pint or half-pint jar at your grocer's today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label.

HELLMANN'S Double Whipped MAYONNAISE

Look for advertisement of local ENNA JETTICK DEALERS elsewhere in this issue

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE, Sizes 1 to 12
To Fit Feet Correctly is an obligation with every ENNA JETTICK DEALER
With 177 different sizes and widths available, he is equipped to fit any normal foot perfectly and stylishly at $5 and $6.
Listen to Enna Jettick Melodies coast to coast broadcast over WJZ and associated stations every Sunday evening and the Enna Jettick Songbird over WEAF every Friday night.
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REFRIGERATORS
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18k. Solid White Gold
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Beauty and quality! Carved by hand from 18k. Solid White Gold. Simple, modern design. SEVEN 100% perfect Blue-White Diamonds; a large center gem, set in square prongs; six smaller diamonds on the sides. Full written guarantee. Special, $133. We invite you to open an account.
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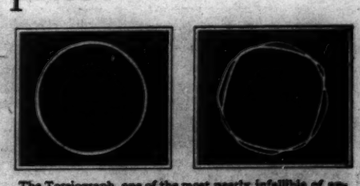
Amazing Torsiograph tests prove The Dictator engine the smoothest Eight within hundreds of dollars of its price!
NO car in its price class matches the velvet smoothness of The Dictator's 81 horsepower engine. Its Torsiograph record is smoothly "rounded" in striking contrast to the roughness common to ordinary eights, sixes and fours.
No car in its price class has the effective carburetor silencing and the full-power engine muffling that combine to give The Dictator Eight quiet and smoothness equaled only in high priced cars.
Studebaker goes to extremes not approached by any maker in this price class to remove vibration. The crankshaft of The Dictator engine has nine (9) bearings and is balanced not only statically but dynamically on machines that are marvels of precision.
What remains of vibration is further minimized by a crankshaft vibration damper. Dual carburetion and manifolding, feeds exact amounts of fuel to each cylinder, avoiding "starving" of end cylinders and assuring *even* power impulses.



The Torsiograph, one of the most nearly infallible of automotive laboratory instruments, records accurately the vibration of any rotating shaft. The closer the record chart approaches a true circle, the more nearly perfect the balance of the crankshaft. Above are shown the Torsiographic records of The Dictator Eight *nine* (9) bearing crankshaft and those of two other eights of *double* The Dictator's price. Notice the smooth roundness of The Dictator graph contrasted with the irregularity, or "bumpiness" of the other two.
And plus all this, plus the fact that The Dictator Eight has only 38.2 pounds of weight per horsepower, you also get Free Wheeling, greatest engineering advance since the electric starter. You get Free Wheeling's unique travel-smoothness, its freedom from clutch pushing, its 15% to 20% gas and oil savings, its officially approved increased safety.
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GIRL SCOUTS' PART IN BETTER HOMES MOVEMENT TOLD

Miss Elsie Sibley Leads Discussion at Boston Y. W. C. A. Meeting

Girl Scouts as factors in the Better Homes movement was the topic today of a discussion led by Miss Elsie Sibley, Girl Scout worker, at the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Other programs being held today in connection with Better Homes Week include a talk on "Color in Everyday Life" at the Boston Home Information Center. "Home and Civic Improvement," is the subject of an address to be given by Mrs. Colin MacDonald, election commissioner, at the Dorchester Branch of the Boston Public Library tonight.

Transportation and homes are very closely related, according to Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, secretary, Boston City Planning Board, who spoke at the Better Homes luncheon at Perkins Hall yesterday, under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Home life is affected by congested traffic conditions, she said, because the business man has a difficult time reaching the office in the morning and returning home in the evening.

Miss Herlihy declared home to be the main thing to which the business man looks forward. Industry and commerce, she said, are carried on mainly for the purpose of gaining better homes, with more conveniences and even more luxuries. She urged that future Boston be a city of better homes rather than wholly a business district.

Miss Herlihy, in explaining the effects of congested traffic conditions, said that such conditions reach a cost of $81,000 a day in Boston.

Robert Whitten, president of the American Institute of City Planning, delivered an illustrated lecture on the proposed traffic highways which would relieve congestion in downtown Boston. He pointed out that Boston would not be made over for these highways. These arteries, he said, will carry traffic around the congested areas. He described especially the Central Artery which, if built, will provide a through route for traffic between the area north of Boston and the southern area.

Canadians Prefer N. E. Rail Freedom

New England railroads should be let alone to carry on as individual units, with the interests of New England shipping and development at heart, Canadian railroad heads declared when proposed consolidations of New England rail lines with outside trunk roads was brought to their attention.

Returning from an interview with Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, and Edward W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, Conde Brodbine, Senator from Revere and chairman of the Legislative Committee on Transportation, declared that both Canadian rail experts believed that New England would fare better if its rail lines avoided party agreements which would give outside interests control.

A New England group, which could deal by agreement with outside lines, was recommended by the Canadian National head, Mr. Brodbine said. The Committee on Transportation will hold its next hearings on rail mergers next Thursday, the Senator declared.

Theaters

"The Truth Game"

Wilbur Theater—The Professional Players present Billie Burke and Ivor Novello in "The Truth Game," a comedy by Mr. Novello, with Viola Tree. Settings by Rollo Wayne. Staged by G. Hamilton Gay. Week beginning April 27, 1931. The cast:

Rosine Brown ..... Katherine Warren
Max Clement ..... Ivor Novello
Sir George Kelvin ..... Gerald McCarthy
Harris ..... Gwen Day Burroughs
Evelyn Brandon ..... Billie Burke
James Hubbard ..... Burton McEvilly
Atkins ..... Ethel Borden
The Lady Joan Culver ..... Viola Tree
Sir Joshua Grimshaw ..... A. G. Andrews
Lord Strafield ..... Forbes Dawson
Vera Cromble ..... Dorothie Bigelow

Mr. Novello, song writer, composer of musical comedies and personable actor, has concocted a comedy in the Mayfair tradition. You know at once that you are in the best society, by the bad manners of the characters. Since preposterous behavior is the main qualification—at least on the stage—for admittance to these circles, you are not surprised that Max Clement is able to employ outrageous methods in the pursuit of his lady, without being thrown out of the house and into jail. If one is clever enough, one may do all these things with impunity. Max Clement is clever. Mr. Novello is clever.

Mr. Novello in a program note expresses his gratitude to Constance Collier for her invaluable assistance in the production. He owes, and no doubt he feels, gratitude also to the cast which so ably helped him last night to make his preposterous situations sufficiently plausible for his purposes. He himself brings much more than good looks to the boards. He understands how to convey the character as well as the manner of his hero, who engages our sympathy in spite of his disconcerting actions.

The first act of this play, showing the hero pestering the object of his not wholly disinterested affections by telephone, or disguised as a messenger boy, or using the approach of a second-story worker, provides qualified amusement. With the second act, set in a country house, things begin to look up. Specifically, one sits up straighter with the entrance of Miss Viola Tree—the Lady Joan Culver, daughter of a duke, débutante of 16 years' standing, horsey, gauche and likable. This impersonation is a comedic masterpiece, in which face, voice and gesture are effectively linked. We were genuinely glad when this wistful collie of a girl found a mate. Miss Tree very nearly ran away with the show.

It was pleasant to see Miss Burke on the stage again. She found a vehicle for her individualized talents as a comédienne in the part of Mrs. Brandon, who collects her 10 per cent whether it is a matter of sending her friends to shops, selling them country houses or making them a good match. Never a reposeful actress, Miss Burke seemed unusually fussy in her methods in the first act. Thereafter—was it the steadying influence of her Joan?—she depended less on fidgeting, and became the more effective.

Miss Warren, in the scene of her surrender and her quickly following disenchantment, portrayed subtly Mrs. Browne's changing emotions. Minor parts are sufficiently filled. The audience was very responsive; indeed, its amusement delayed the action so that the final curtain did not fall until after 11. Even then it lingered while Mr. Novello made an exceptionally graceful speech of ackowledgment.

L. A. S.

EARLY EDITIONS OF ELIZABETHAN PLAYS DISPLAYED

Sterling Memorial Library at Yale Exhibits Rare Collection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28 — The original early editions of Elizabethan plays, dating from 1555 until the closing of theaters in England in 1642, will be placed on exhibition in the rare book room of the Sterling Memorial Library of Yale University tomorrow.

The exhibition is designed to illustrate the history of the drama in England from the early stages down to the end of the Elizabethan epoch. The collection will be on view for two weeks.

The pre-Shakespearean drama is illustrated by a group of plays which include John Heywood's "The Four PP," dating from 1555, the "Interlude of Minds" and Thomas Ingeland's "The Disobedient Child," both printed about 1570, "New Custom," of about 1573, and Nathaniel Woodes' "Conflict of Conscience," dated about 1581, of which only five copies are known.

The academic play of "Pendantius," although not printed until 1631, was acted at Cambridge about 1581 and seems to have been a satirical attack on Gabriel Harvey. Another academic play, William Alabaster's "Roxana" (1632), is notable for the fact that its engraved title-page gives what is, perhaps, the earliest picture of an Elizabethan stage.

Plays of Kyd and Marlowe and a copy of Newton's translation of 10 tragedies of Seneca (1581) represent the appearance of a new influence in the English drama which was to lead at length to "Hamlet" and finally to the tragedies of the last years of the Elizabethan drama. Another parallel stream of influence is illustrated by the plays of Lyly and Peele, of which several examples appear.

Ben Jonson's position in the history of the English drama is suggested by the two folio volumes of his "works" and by the first quartos of some six individual plays. Of Beaumont and Fletcher there are 29 volumes, including the first and second folios, nine of the first quartos, three separate editions of "A King and No King," four of "Philaster," and four of "The Elder Brother."

The work of Thomas Heywood is very fully represented. Among the 25 volumes from his pen are the plays called "The Golden Age," "The Silver Age," "The Brazen Age," and two parts of "The Iron Age," all of considerable rarity. Of his "If You Know Not Me, You Know Nobody," which appears in the first edition of 1605, only four other copies are known.

Massinger, Middleton, Shirley, Webster, Tourneur, and Ford are similarly represented. The most notable volume among the Middletons is his "Game at Chess" (1625) of which only two other copies are recorded. The collection of Shirley is almost complete, and the work of his immediate contemporaries is represented with almost equal fulness. A volume of great interest is the "Maske of Flowers" of 1614. This masque is dedicated to Francis Bacon, who had taken an active part in its production. The music was printed for two singers sitting opposite each other, so that one of the parts appears to be upside down. Only four copies of the volume are known.

The last volume in the series on exhibition is the rare printed ordinance which decreed the closing of the theaters in 1642 and brought to an end a great epoch in English literary history.

Council Puts Ban On Noisy Radios

Another attempt to clap the soft pedal on radios and phonographs from midnight till morn was made yesterday by the City Council of Boston.

A measure similar to that vetoed by Mayor Curley last year was introduced by Robert G. Wilson Jr. It provided that radios and other music reproducing machines should not be operated so that they can be heard at a distance of 100 feet, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. This extends the "noise limit" 50 feet over that proposed in the bill last year.

After being amended to read 12 p. m. to 7 a. m. the measure was passed.

Boston Stage Notes

George C. Tyler's revival of Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," with Walter Hampden as the butler, comes into the Colonial next Monday for one week.

It will be followed on May 11 by the final Theater Guild play of the season, "He," a French comedy by Savoir, with Tom Powers and Violet Kemble Cooper in the cast.

Also on May 11 the Third Little Show will open at the Wilbur, on its way to New York. Featured players are Beatrice Little, Ernest Truex and Carl Randall.

George Cohan brings his new play, "Friendship," to the Tremont May 12. His daughter Helen will be with him in the company.

The Harvard Dramatic Club will present a single performance of "Electra" (in English) in Jordan Hall May 18, with Blanche Yurka in the principal part and Martha Graham as leader of the chorus of Theban maidens.

"Napoli Che Canto," Italian talkie, is in its second week at the Fine Arts.

George Arliss in "The Millionaire" is the feature film offering at the Metropolitan.

The film "Dirigible" will be presented at the Majestic next Monday.

BOOST WALTHAM MOVE REDUCES COST OF LIVING

Survey of Retail Prices Made by State Finds Position Enviable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WALTHAM, Mass.—If it costs Waltham residents less to live than the average Massachusetts citizen, it can be traced to a "boost Waltham" enthusiasm which pervades the city's civic organizations and its wide-awake Chamber of Commerce.

This conclusion was drawn by the State Division on the Necessaries of Life following a survey of retail prices and conditions affecting the cost of living in Waltham at the request of the city's Chamber of Commerce. Covering a single month's figures it was found that $98.80 was required in Waltham to purchase the same amount of necessaries that would cost the average state resident $100.

In making public its report, the division congratulated Waltham and its thrifty population of 39,247 on its forward-looking policy, as evidenced in an unusual industrial growth and in its remarkable increase in total valuation, which has nearly tripled since 1913.

Food, light, fuel, clothing, shelter and sundries all figured individually lower in Waltham than in the State's average costs. Retail prices for foods were gathered from chain and service stores, composed of 37 individual items. On every food dollar the Waltham resident was found to save half a cent.

The division noted particularly that the large number of independent food stores were successfully coping with chain stores under a highly developed system of delivery, credit and other special services.

Based on the average $1, Waltham was found to pay .986 for clothing, .975 for shelter, .98 for fuel and light, and .99 for sundries. Deposits in Waltham banks increased from $5,952,435 in 1913 to $19,645,079 in 1930, the division reported.

Reduction in clothing prices was traced to a wide-awake attitude on the part of local clothing dealers who realize that they were faced with strong competition from other places and lowered their prices to keep business at home.

The Federal Department of Commerce classifies Waltham as a retail marketing center for two cities and 11 towns, covering a population of more than 200,000. That the city has maintained a flourishing business in spite of its overlapping into territory influenced by strong competitors is considered by investigators as a commendation for its marketing facilities.

The division recommended construction of a modern apartment hotel as a venture which Waltham would find profitable.

The city was settled in 1632 and was known as Eden Vale, a name which implied "a pleasant place to live in." It has grown industrially from the establishment of a paper mill in 1790 to its present range of 135 industries.

Music

Monday Symphony Concert

Last night in Symphony Hall came the sixth and final concert in the current series of Monday night performances of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Koussevitsky. The conductor made an eleventh hour change in his program; thus it contained the Bach Suite for Orchestra No. 3 in D major, instead of the announced "Suite Borodin" by Tcherepnin—an arrangement philosophically accepted by the audience, despite the disappointment it felt. The remaining numbers included the promised repetition of Constant Lambert's "The Rio Grande," for chorus, orchestra and solo pianoforte (J. M. Sanromá) and the Brahms Symphony in C minor.

If in the minds of those who listened last night, there may have lurked a doubt concerning the complete enjoyment of the Bach suite, that doubt must have been dispelled upon the conclusion of the famous Air, intensified by the perfect unison of the violin choir. Too seldom does the concert-goer find opportunity to hear many of these charming Bach arias in their original form and setting.

Mr. Lambert found himself in august company last night, and as on a very recent occasion, again acquitted himself, through the medium of orchestra and voices, with no little credit. The performance again reached a remarkably high peak and occasioned prolonged applause for conductor, pianist, the Cecilia Society which sang, and the orchestra, which played with verve and enthusiasm.

The symphony had a superb presentation, albeit the baton seemed at moments a bit heavy. But there could be no mistaking the richness of the climax which brought to a close a program than which these Monday patrons have probably had no finer.

G. M. S.

Royal Japanese Couple Take Leave

A gracious Princess and a young Prince from Japan left Boston for Quebec at the tick of 9 last night filled with memories of how this city entertains royal visitors. As the special section of the Red Wing Express, provided by the Boston & Maine Railroad, pulled slowly from the North Station, the couple stood in the observation car and bowed their thanks for the hospitality showed them.

Courtenay Crocker, President of the Japan Society and Honorary Consul of Japan at Boston, was one of the last to pass a farewell word to the couple. He later said that Prince Takamatsu expressed sincere thanks for the courtesies extended to his bride and himself during their four days in Boston. Mr. Crocker remarked that the Prince observes and remembers everything, but has little to say.

Earlier in the evening, Prince Takamatsu made several gifts to those who have served as hosts during his Boston visit. Mr. Crocker received an autographed picture of the Prince and Princess in a silver frame with the coat of arms mounted on top.

Included in the farewell group at the station were Miss Rose L. Dexter, Willis J. Abbot, Mrs. Everett O. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Allen, Mrs. John J. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Courtenay Crocker and their daughter Jane, besides representatives of Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner and Admiral Louis M. Nulton.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL PROJECT PROTESTED

Decision of the Harvard Corporation to inscribe on the walls of the proposed memorial chapel only the names of alumni who served with the allies is protested today, in a statement by the Harvard Wesley Foundation.

As a religious structure, the chapel should be designed without reference to nationalities, the statement declares, and therefore should include the names of the three alumni who served with the central powers.

Curley Is Guest At Harvard Dinner

A record number of students turned out at the Lowell House "high table" dinner at which James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, was the central figure.

Seated at the "high table" in the position of honor to the right of Prof. Julian Coolidge, house master, Mayor Curley was surrounded by more than a score of distinguished Harvard scholars. To his right sat Prof. E. K. Rand, head of the Harvard classics department, while Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, economist, was seated directly in front of the Mayor.

At the "high table" dinner, a weekly affair, there were no speeches. The students talked on subjects among themselves, as did those seated at the "high table." Economic problems were discussed by Mayor Curley.

WORKING HOURS REDUCED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 28 (AP) —The General Electric Company announced yesterday reduction of working hours at its Pittsfield plant from 48 to 45 hours per week for factory workers and from 41½ to 40 hours for office help. The plant is operating on a five-day week and gives work to 8000 men and women.

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Citizens' Association, Robert G. Shaw School Assembly Hall, 8.

Kadimah Zionist Club of Greater Boston: Dinner meeting with address on "The Present Status of the Zionist Movement," by Louis Lipsky, New York: 1546 Beacon Street, Brookline.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7.

Symphony Hall: Entertainment by Seth Parker and his Jonesport, Me., cast.

Cambridge Historical Society: Meeting with presentation of "The Vassall House and Its Occupants in Three Centuries," home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Vosburgh, 94 Brattle Street, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, club choir, auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by Preparatory Course students, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston Art Club: Illustrated lecture, "Over Frozen Labrador to the Bremen," by Robert S. Fogg; 8:15.

Boston Yacht Club: Address, "Marine Economics," by H. Harris Robson, Rowe's Wharf, 8:30.

Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers: Meeting and buffet supper, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

"Altogether" meeting for all Roxbury clubs, Community Building, Dudley Street, 6.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Napoli Che Canta" (film). Continuous.

Metropolitan—"The Millionaire" (film), with George Arliss. Continuous.

Wilbur—"The Truth Game," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon: Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, speaker; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by pupils of College Course, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Rummage sale, auspices Trinity Church, Benefit Trinity Neighborhood House, and Day Nursery, Copley Square, 10 to 4.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, private room, 4:30 to 7. Exposition, New England Hotel Men, ballroom and foyer, Sheraton Room, state suite, and Swiss Room, all day.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Color, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Massachusetts Safety Council: Meeting, Georgia Room, and luncheon, Salle Moderne. Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor C.

State-wide Conference on Housing Problems, in connection with "Better Homes Week"; morning session, 9 to 12; luncheon, 1; afternoon session, 2:30 to 5; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free, weekdays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly, through May 3. Recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, 16th to 18th.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse; paintings by old masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Cameron, Brisson and Russell Flint. Through May 8.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 128 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott Jones; drypoints by Harry A. Vincent; woodcuts by Hobson Pittman; water color sketches by Grace Kenyon. Photographs for collection by Edward Weston.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, corner Beacon Street and Bay State Road—Water colors by Charles H. Richert; etchings and drypoints by Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zellner; through May 2; miscellaneous paintings by New England artists.

Scherrer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not quite so cool tonight and Wednesday; diminishing westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not so cold tonight; Wednesday fair.

Maine: Fair tonight; not quite so cold in interior; Wednesday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west and southwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.27	Max. Apr.26		8 a.m. Apr.27	Max. Apr.26
Albany	40	48	Memphis	48	60
Atlantic City	44	52	Miami	80	82
Boston	43	54	Montreal	38	42
Buffalo	38	38	Nantucket	43	50
Calgary	36	..	New Orleans	56	64
Charleston	56	68	New York	38	50
Chicago	40	48	Philadelphia	42	50
Denver	42	54	Pittsburgh	36	38
Des Moines	42	60	Portland, Me.	40	50
Eastport	40	48	Portland, Ore.	56	66
Galveston	66	68	San Francisco	56	62
Hatteras	52	64	St. Louis	46	60
Helena	38	68	St. Paul	46	56
Jacksonville	60	78	Seattle	54	78
Kansas City	48	62	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	45	54

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:00 p. m., Wednesday 9:26 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:10 p. m.

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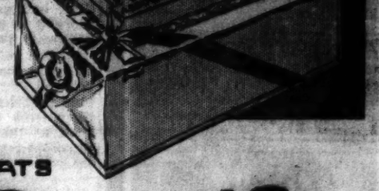
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SERVICE URGED AT INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

Perkins Schools Methods Observed by Delegates From 36 Nations

Seven hundred men, gathered for a fraternal meeting in Boston one night last week, listened in rapt attention while a golden-voiced youth entertained with songs. And their applause was the more heartfelt and enthusiastic because they had been told by the program announcer that the youth was a student at Perkins Institution for the Blind at Watertown.

The qualities of culture and self-reliance displayed by this youth are typical of the results achieved at Perkins. In all schools for the blind, training today, more than ever before, stresses service and self-sufficiency, and delegates from 36 nations now visiting Perkins are observing the methods employed by the Massachusetts school.

For 50 years, Dr. Edward E. Allen, director of the Institution, has worked among and taught blind people, longer, it is said, than any other individual in the field. Since 1906 he has been at Perkins carrying on the task which Dr. John D. Fisher and Jonathan Phillips commenced more than 100 years ago.

Course at Harvard

Besides performing his duties as director of Perkins, Dr. Allen conducts the course on the "education of the blind" at the Harvard Graduate School of Education and advances the cause of the sightless in his talks over the radio. He also spends much time overseeing a reference library which is probably not surpassed for its completeness in books and literature dealing with the blind. In a word, he lives for the furthering of the work in which he has spent most of his life.

The term "director" seems to the visitor entirely too stiff and formal for the kindly gentleman who watches over his big family at Perkins. After talking with him for a few minutes and noting the important part he plays in the lives of those around him, it is easy to understand why both pupils and staff deeply regret his retiring this summer.

One of Dr. Allen's chief hobbies during the spring and summer months is tending to the many trees in his garden. He has inculcated in those around him his own love for the beauties of nature. Classes in the nature study department of the institution's museum have the opportunity of finding, through the sense of touch, the size and shape of more than 1000 animal and bird specimens.

Besides the study of wild life, many of the boys are engaged in gardening, looking after pigs and chickens and working around the trees on the campus.

One little girl who was skipping about with perfect freedom, when asked, "What do you learn at Perkins?" replied, with a winning smile, "They teach us to be happy."

An important feature of the school life is that Perkins students are early taught to take care of themselves as well as to be helpful to others. The cottage plan of living quarters has proved a practical arrangement. The rooms are large enough for comfort, but sufficiently compact to enable the occupant—20 pupils and four teachers in each cottage—to sweep and tidy with minimum difficulty.

The two main divisions of the institution are the lower school, with separate kindergartens and primary schools for boys and girls, and the upper school, housed in Tudor Gothic buildings with a setting of trees and shrubs. Twelve cottages, divided into groups for the boys and girls on either side of the administration building, furnish ample housing facilities.

Admitted Early

Pupils are admitted to the lower school at the age of 5 or 6. During the first year or two they are placed in the care of trained "kindergarteners." They are taught to use their hands to the greatest advantage.

Courses in the primary and secondary departments follow the requirements similar to other public or private schools. Mapmaking in relief and drawing of geometrical figures are subjects closely followed. In his early days the student receives a relief map of the institution from the study of which he learns to find his way about the grounds. Other subjects usually found on school curriculums, such as history, English, French, mathematics and physics, are included at Perkins.

Besides being able to use the Braille machine and write Braille "longhand," pupils learn to use the typewriter. This is no different from those in general use and the keyboard letters are not raised. For those interested in office work, Braille shorthand has been devised.

At the end of the high school course, a Perkins graduate may, if he has taken college preparatory work, continue his schooling further. Many blind persons, however, enter manual and handicraft occupations and the institution offers a variety of vocations; weaving, wood-working, caning, piano tuning and other fields are open to them. A survey listing the number of occupations in several leading industries shows more than 60 separate tasks in which the blind are engaged. This does not include those who have entered professions with success.

Music Is Stressed

Dr. Allen laid much emphasis on music teaching at Perkins. Children learn to read and write notes, besides receiving other musical instruction. In this way they probably benefit by a more thorough musical background than the average seeing pupil. There are more than 60 pianos at the institution and the New England Conservatory of Music recognizes the Perkins musical course.

An important event at Perkins is the chapel service held every morning. The entire staff and student body gather for singing and a brief talk by the director. He describes happenings of interest and things he has seen. One of the teachers said of him,

"Dr. Allen sees for us. He tells about all the wonderful things that he knows will interest us and makes us feel their beauty too."

Recreation at Perkins follows along much the same order as at any other school. The playgrounds are equipped with all sorts of apparatus. During the winter there is coasting and skating; and in the spring and summer, track games, roller skating and other outdoor exercises. An indoor pool furnishes swimming facilities. During the autumn, the boys play a modified game of football.

Perkins is typical of the general advanced training carried on in blind schools in the United States, in aiming to eliminate as far as possible the handicap due to absence of sight. The Massachusetts school is one of the foremost of its kind. Others of importance are the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Overbrook, the California School for the Blind at Berkeley, and the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind in New York City. Almost every state has a school of its own, although there are two or three scattered instances in which schools receive little or no government appropriation.

In speaking of Perkins, mention of the majestic tower and belfry topping the campus should not be omitted. The grace of its architecture and its dominance of the surrounding landscape seem to characterize the ideals and the nature of the work both of the institution and of Dr. Allen himself.

Devoting Themselves to Work for Blind

LEADERS IN TWO CONTINENTS

Left to Right—Dr. Edward E. Allen of Perkins Institution, Dr. Ernst Whitfield of National Institution for the Blind, London. The Inset is the Tower of the Main Building of the Perkins Institution.

European Hotel Rates Dropping

European hotel rates in cities most frequented by American tourists have been lowered, it is revealed by a general survey conducted by the staffs of foreign offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company, according to the Boston office of the line. The survey was undertaken to provide definite information upon which to base the rates for the all-expense tours to be arranged this summer.

Most of the Paris hotels have made reductions, particularly in the off-season rates, and the general feeling among hotel proprietors throughout Europe is that some concessions must be made this year to encourage visitors, say officials of the company.

The fact that the line has been able this year to offer a 23-day trip to Paris and London, including all expenses, for $197, proves that hotel prices have been undergoing a revision which will be most acceptable to travelers in Europe this season, say the company officers.

CHAMBER DIRECTORS NAMED

Seven Boston business men have been nominated for directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a term of three years and one has been chosen for one year. The names will be submitted to the membership at the annual election May 19, it was announced today. Willard T. Carleton, Bradbury F. Cushing, Frederic S. Moore, Harold F. Mason, Walworth Pierce, Joseph P. Manning and Leon B. Rogers have been named for terms of three years, while Gerrit Fort has been named for a one-year term.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL OPENS IN RUMANIA

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 27—The trial for spying of 62 men and three women believed to be the service of the Soviet began here today. It is believed to be the largest espionage trial on record.

The prisoners, who are of many nationalities, arrived last autumn about the time of the royal maneuvers. All are charged with serving the Soviets, principally through Vienna. A large squadron of gendarmes is guarding the military trial which is expected to last many weeks in utmost secrecy.

The majority of the accused are engineers, doctors and technicians with university degrees. The penalty limit under the old law was five years' penal servitude, but under the new law is 20 years.

BOSTON GROUP GOES TO CHAMBER PARLEY

Eleven representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce arrived at Atlantic City today as delegates to the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. They are: Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston chamber; Charles F. Weed, Bernard J. Rothwell, Albert M. Chandler, Frederic S. Snyder, Ray A. Ilg, E. C. Johnson, David F. Edwards, Walton L. Crocker, William J. Fortune, and M. D. Liming, secretary of the Boston chamber.

Simultaneously with this meeting, the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, holds its annual meeting at Atlantic City starting today. A special display of the Chamber of Commerce literature is one of the features of this meeting, included in which is a large exhibition of literature from every department of the Boston chamber.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

John L. Brandner, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Anna M. Rieger, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Magda L. Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill.
Percy E. Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill.
Carolyn C. Grace, Reading, Mass.
Lillian L. Williams, Reading, Mass.
Philip Althen, Ridgewood, N. J.
J. Rosen, New York City.
Paul S. Lewis, New York City.
Alice E. Way, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Frances Baines, Bournemouth, Eng.
Merchant A. Davidson, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. Eleanor Richardson, Ottawa, Can.

Delegates to the World Conference For Blind See Visagraph Demonstrated

Nearly 100 delegates to the World Conference on Work for the Blind, representing 36 foreign countries, gathered at the home of Robert E. Naumberg in Cambridge today to witness a demonstration of the printing visagraph, a machine, which many declared, is destined to revolutionize printing and reading for the blind.

Mr. Naumberg's invention is said to be the first instrument in the world to enable the blind to read ordinary printed books by the sense of touch.

In speaking of his invention, Mr. Naumburg told the visiting delegates, that even though the machine is still in an experimental stage, there is a great need for it in printing paper copies of books for distribution among people in limited circumstances who cannot afford braille printed books.

Its chief work, he said, would be done in institutions and public libraries for the blind. Mr. Naumburg also thought that it would be of great value to blind scholars and professional men.

Beyond this, he said, the visagraph would be most useful as a means of printing large quantities of cheap paper books. "The visagraph is cosmopolitan," the inventor said. "It can read letters with French, German, or Spanish accent marks as readily as it can the English language." This point was amply proved during the course of the demonstration when a member of the French delegation, Prof. Pierre Villey, Secretary General, Association Vallentin Hauy, Paris, sat at the instrument while it was recording in raised letters the text of a book printed in English. As each word unfolded on the tinfoil-like recording paper in letters similar to braille, Professor Villey read them aloud in his native tongue.

Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge and Mrs. Russell also attended the exhibition. Mayor Russell characterized the instrument as the "most wonderful thing he had ever heard of." Mrs. Russell, an active worker in the Cambridge Association for the Blind, described in some detail the work which her organization does for the blind in providing education in certain instances, regular entertainments and outings.

The visagraph, which many declare marks the first important change in reading for the blind since the invention of Louis Braille of France more than 100 years ago, represents almost five years of constant research on the part of its inventor. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In size and appearance the instrument resembles somewhat the old-fashioned spinnet.

Following the assembly at Mr. Naumburg's home, the delegates were received by Governor Ely at the State House. The Governor extolled the work which the conference had taken up at the special call of President Hoover. Prominent among those at the reception were Dr. Ernst Whitfield, a member of the executive council of the National Institution for the Blind in London, traveling with the British delegation, Professor Villey of Paris and Carl Herodek of Budapest.

Members of the Conference were luncheon guests of Mayor Curley at the Copley-Plaza immediately following their visit to the State House. Late this afternoon they will leave for New York by steamer for a final two days of round table discussions. They will then depart for their various countries.

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Western Pacific Railroad Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $793,233 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $816,480 in the first quarter of 1930. March net loss was $278,124, compared with net loss of $245,145 in March, 1930.

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Big Business Disagrees With Federal Laws on Regulation of Competition

CONSERVATION CLASHES WITH TRUST RULES

(Continued from Page 1)

overproduced itself that thousands of its members are faced with ruin by low prices, is forbidden by the Government to try, through coöperation, to bring production back into line with consumption. At the same time another branch of the Government is urging farmers to join coöperatives and reduce their production of wheat and cotton to fit the demand.

Trade Groups Function

A large number of trade associations—more than 2000 of them in nearly every line of business from bricks to furniture and gas to groceries—have come into existence in the last few years and have functioned more or less successfully. They compile statistics on production and consumption, establish business codes, standardize and simplify products, promote uniform cost accounting, exchange credit information and carry on research and coöperative advertising.

The American Institute of Steel Construction is said to have saved $30,000,000 a year in the nation's building bill by standardization in structural steel. The Cotton-Textile Institute has helped by research and accounting studies to stabilize the industry it represents.

But always there is uncertainty as to how far an association can go, or from the other point of view, uncertainty as to where an abuse of its organized power can be stopped. The Sugar Institute, by establishing a policy of open and nondiscriminatory prices, is credited by its friends with having abolished unsound trade practices which were ruining both buyers and sellers of sugar, but the United States Government now charges in a suit for dissolution that it enforced its code by a blacklist, fixed the prices for cane sugar in relation to those for beet sugar and attempted to restrict competition by beet sugar refiners.

Only last month a federal court ordered the dissolution of the Bolt, Nut and Rivet Manufacturers' Association because it had stabilized prices in a chaotic industry by fixing base prices, discounts and freight allowances. The magazine, Business Week, comments that some observers see in this case a typical example of how, "given an inch of liberty" by the Federal Trade Commission, "too many industries have grasped an ell of license and have continued into practices quite illegal and just as obviously against the public weal."

That is the crux of the matter. The danger is not in the mere association of firms in the same line of business but in what they do after they associate. Thus far the United States has been so afraid of their getting out of hand that it has kept them from associating. This policy has prevented business from doing some harmful things; but it has also prevented it from doing some useful things.

Business Urged to Clean Up

Just now there is an insistent demand that business shall clean its house of the practices which contribute to economic depressions and cycles of unemployment. Yet one of the factors is overproduction of staple commodities. And business is forbidden to organize itself for voluntary adjustment of supply to demand.

Business is administered to take a leaf from the book of Soviet Russia's Five-Year Plan for controlled production; but is attacked as a menace if it undertakes to organize any effective control for production or distribution. Industry is criticized for displacing men with machines too rapidly to permit readjustment; but it is threatened with prosecution if it tries to temper the pace of competition which often dictates these changes.

Antitrust legislation has gone on the premise that the interests of the consumer are paramount; but now millions of consumers are pinched by the distress of the industries on which they depend.

If business is to clean house it must be permitted to use a broom. The Government may well stand by to see that it uses the broom on the floors and not over the heads of its neighbors, but is it necessary any longer to withhold the broom? Is it possible for the United States now to turn from the mere breaking up of business combinations to the regulation of them?

Whether that time has yet arrived is largely a question of the extent to which the ideal of maximum service for reasonable recompense, and the attitude of "live and let live," have displaced the practice of grasping for selfish, unfair and destructive advantage in business. It is up to business to convince the public that it can be trusted with a broom.

Plans Require Law Revision

There are three or four possible courses which might be followed in undertaking to obtain the benefits of business coöperation without losing those of wholesome competition. Any of them, of course, requires some kind of revision of the antitrust laws by Congress.

One method would be for Congress to attempt in this revision to define specifically what kinds of collective action are permissible and what kinds are not. But the problem cannot be solved by legal definitions alone, for it is not so much the form of a trade combination as its actions that matter, and an action which may be unreasonable under one set of economic circumstances may be reasonable under another, and vice versa. Moreover, the statutory enactments would not be self-enforcing.

A second method is typified in the proposal by John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that the sponsors of a merger be permitted to submit their plans to a federal commission and, if the plans are approved, obtain a certificate which would make them immune from prosecution unless it is proved that fraudulent misrepresentations were made to the commission. Others have urged that the Department of Justice assume some such function.

The weakness of these proposals is that usually they place their emphasis upon the approval of the merger or trade association plan, while experience—as in the Sugar Institute case—shows that the more important question is how well the plan is adhered to in practice.

There must be some continuing control. Mr. Raskob provides that if an approved merger is found actually to result in restraint of trade it should be subject to suit for dissolution as at present. Now might it not be possible to regulate such large corporations instead of dissolving them? This suggests a third possible method. Let the Federal Trade Commission, or some similar tribunal, not only pass upon the reasonableness of trade agreements but also exercise active scrutiny and authority over the fairness with which they are carried out. Let it issue orders like a state public utility commission instead of threatening criminal penalties.

Would Need Larger Commission

To be sure, this would call for a greatly augmented Federal Trade Commission, perhaps for a series of commissions. It would call for the formulation of a great deal of new theory as to just what is right and what is wrong in business. The regulation of public utilities, while furnishing a precedent, gives also a warning that final accomplishment is not to be expected in a day.

An interesting supplement to this type of regulation is proposed by Gilbert H. Montague, a New York corporation lawyer, in comment upon the code of trade practices in the luggage industry recently announced by the Federal Trade Commission as a model for other industries. Mr. Montague believes that violations of several of the rules, such as those applying to rebates, price discrimination and selling below cost, are virtually impossible to prove without assistance from within the industry.

Consequently he proposes that individual industries should set up enforcement bureaus which would have access by consent of their members to the records, books and correspondence of members, so that any violation might be investigated and corrected before suits were brought. Such bureaus have operated effectively in several industries, he says. This last method offers a way in which business itself may take the initiative in cleaning up unwholesome competitive conditions and aid federal regulation in accomplishing a result hardly possible otherwise.

It may well be that a solution of the problem of coöperation in business will include something of all these steps. The advance of civilization calls for continual pioneering in economics and government as surely as in geography. Many believe America is ripe for a new development in the theory of regulating business, ready to undertake an improvement of the antitrust laws which will enable business to be coöperative as well as competitive. It has all the appearances of a tough job. But men grow by having to tackle tough jobs. And so do nations.

'JUST WHERE DOES THIS ONE FIT?'

Coal Group Favors Antitrust Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28—It has been the opinion of the membership of the National Coal Association that the Sherman and Clayton Acts should be modernized and liberalized, particularly as regards their administrative features. That is, reason should be used at all times and the acts administered so as to be constructive as to what can be done, rather than merely threats of prosecution.

"Unless the public is harmed actually and seriously by a trade agreement," they say," the entering into such a plan should not be considered as a criminal act. The liberty of any group of business men should not be placed in jeopardy merely because they are seeking to secure by cooperation a fair return on the labor and capital employed in their industry."

There is also the belief that any trade association, whose interests are the bettering of the conditions in any line of endeavor, should be permitted to submit its practices to some designated authority and, if such practices are approved, then be allowed to follow such practices without danger of prosecution by any other branch of the Government.

The effect of any combination or agreement on the whole public, the employee, operator, and the purchaser, should be the test, not the mere fact that a combination or agreement had been undertaken, it is said.

Modern Restraint Urged in Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Modern restraints on competition and reasonable measures of industrial self-control and self-government were urged by Wilson Compton, secretary and manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in discussing proposed antitrust law changes.

"The uncontrolled competitive exploitation of natural resources," he pointed out, "results in much avoidable waste of national wealth to the damage both of the general public and of the individual owners. This waste arises from unrestrained competition. The general public interest would be served by avoiding it; it can be avoided by moderate restraints on competition: such, for example, as permitting the industries concerned to adopt reasonable measures of self-control and self-government.

"Existing antitrust laws, as interpreted and administered, either make reasonable measures of self-control illegal, or introduce uncertainties which make the necessary voluntary coöperation impracticable. Coöperative proposals under the present law are not judged by their effect in the public interest, but by their tendency to restrain competition irrespective of public interest.

"The cure for such difficulties does not lie solely in amendments to the antitrust laws, but much good can be accomplished by affording reasonable opportunities for coöperation and agreement between competitors in keeping production in balance with consumption."

Coöperative Rights to Help Selling Favored by Head of Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 28—Current discussion of weaknesses in the Sherman Act came with a familiar ring to S. Wells Utley, president of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, who has long advocated that the Government devise means whereby industry may coöperate to markets its wares.

The farmer, he points out, is urged to and is assisted in selling his products at coöperative prices, while the individual manufacturer remains bound by restrictions that have forced many concerns into mergers. These combinations, he believes, may not be altogether good for the country.

Mr. Utley's parting message to the American Foundrymen's Association three years ago, when he had completed a term as president of that organization, was an appeal in the form of a query: "Isn't it time to ask that the Sherman Act, the last bulwark of an individualistic philosophy which existed 125 years ago, and which has given way to the coöperative development of the present, pass out along with the age of which it is a part?"

Today still finds Mr. Utley advocating governmental solutions, speaking not as an economist or theorist, but as a practical industrialist.

"There are two reasons why mergers are being formed today," said Mr. Utley. "One has to do with the legitimate desire to profit, and the other is a move of competing units to eliminate competition. If the Sherman Act were modified or repealed the second reason would disappear. The law was enacted in a feudal age, but in this day many understand that the philosophy underlying industry is to increase the world's wealth, and by individual effort appropriate this wealth in terms of welfare, happiness and progress.

"Today real competition is not between units of any certain industry, but between one industry and another. Steel, for instance, competes with concrete, lumber with strawboard and other substitutes. So it goes throughout the entire field of manufacture. It is impossible to imagine the public being hurt by an artificial condition of prices in any one line without the competing line producing an article that would undersell the artificially priced product.

"The Sherman Act prohibits independent units of any industry from discussing prices. If this restriction were removed and manufacturers were allowed to get together, plan production and serve markets, it would be possible to materially reduce failures and consequent losses to stockholders and the public, to even up peaks and valleys between high and low prices and to get away from overproduction, such as we have recently gone through, with the consequent depression following.

"Many concerns in the past have been forced into mergers to save themselves from destruction. If we are to retain the fundamental of individual initiative which has been the real driving force of this country and the real producer of wealth, then we must protect the small companies as well as the big corporations. We cannot continue long to have this condition and conform to the present law."

Government Merger Control Is Opposed by Bank Official

George E. Roberts of National City Confident of Ability of Business and Finance to Work Out Own Problems Without Interference

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—Proposed changes in the antitrust laws, that would set up a tribunal in Washington—perhaps the Federal Trade Commission—to pass in advance upon the legality of proposed mergers and trade association activities, are looked upon with skepticism by George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank.

The institution of which Mr. Roberts is an officer has resources of nearly $2,000,000,000 and is linked closely to many basic industries. It is one of the oldest and best-known banking institutions in this country, having been established in 1812. In expressing his views, however, Mr. Roberts was emphatic that he was speaking for himself only, and not reflecting the policy of any institutions, nor of his associates.

Protection Against Weak

Mr. Roberts voiced confidence of the high ability of the leaders of American finance and industry to work out their own problems without the assistance or interference of the Government, and to so do in a way that ultimately will result in the welfare of the great masses of the people. He was of the opinion that the people do not need protection against the strongest influences in industry, but rather protection against the weak and backward elements, which operate with comparatively low efficiency at high costs, and must maintain relatively high prices to exist.

"It is true, as often said, that in almost every line of industry the existing plant has a productive capacity far beyond present needs," Mr. Roberts said. "This is the case largely because we have gone ahead building more efficient tools of production and placing them at more strategic positions. The aggregate of nominal capacity is thus increased, but much of it is at or near the obsolete stages. The least efficient are gradually being crowded out, because their costs of production and distribution are higher than those of the most efficient units.

"The income returns for 1929, on the whole, one of the best business years in our history, were made public last month, and show that 40 per cent of the corporations actively in business had no net earnings in that year. The interests of the public are served by the elimination of high cost units, because the important thing to the public is economic production and a downward trend of prices. With every drop in prices, additional purchasing power is released, provided wages remain the same.

Production Must Increase

"It is sound public policy that the proposition of production done by the low-cost producers shall steadily increase. Of course, with continued progress in technical processes, the low-cost producers of today may be the high-cost producers 10 years hence, but the rule will still hold good.

"If efforts to secure modifications of the antitrust laws have the result of maintaining uneconomical units in business, I question the wisdom of changing them, from the standpoint either of the public or industry itself.

"It is in the common interest that industry shall advance in efficiency. It is in the interest of the wage-earning class, which is the largest body of consumers, that this should take place. The fear of what is called technological unemployment is not well founded. The workers who temporarily are forced out of jobs will find other jobs, for the purchasing power of the public is increased by the lowering of prices. Readjustments of this type have been going on ever since machinery began to be used in industry, and I venture the opinion that the percentage of unemployment has not been increasing. The existing depression is unusual and not due to machinery, but to the enormous dislocation of trade and prices resulting from the war.

"If there could be some modification of the antitrust laws to allow the courts a freer interpretation of the statutes in favor of the rules of reason, I would be favorably inclined, but I am not a lawyer and I hesitate to comment upon this phase of the matter. I believe, however, that the courts generally are to be trusted in wisely interpreting the law along lines of sound social economic policy.

"I would seriously question the setting up of any additional tribunal to direct or control the consolidation or operation of American business. Nor am I prepared to suggest giving additional power to any existing governmental agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission. There is no assurance that men of large caliber will be named for these commissions. Too often they are used by persons who are looking to political careers, and although honest in their opinions, they are likely to be in accord with popular demands of the time rather than with independent thinkers. The men on these commissions are likely to be there temporarily on their way to something else, which does not lead to the organization of experienced and permanent tribunals.

Helpful in Abnormal Period

"The right to make agreements regulating production probably would be helpful in a time of depression like the present, when the abnormally low demand leads to destructive competition, but it it must be had at the price of further extension of governmental supervision, I would view it with suspicion. Moreover, in the long run it would not produce the peace and tranquillity expected of it. After all is said and done, competition is irrepressible, because conditions are always changing and all competitors are never on an equal footing.

"Their interests are not harmonious, and no competitor who holds a commanding position is likely to limit his own opportunities for the sake of competitors whom he does not fear, nor is there any moral reason why he should do so. It is not in the public interest that prices should be sustained in deference to high-cost producers. Prices are as badly demoralized in countries where there are no laws against restraint of trade as here."

Trade Commission Is Held at Fault

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Sympathy with the movement for a change in the method of administering the anti-trust laws is voiced by George R. Meyercord, former president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association. Mr. Meyercord said that the federal trade commission is "fundamentally wrongly organized," and urged that the present policy be superseded by one which would make for a "rule of reason" rather than for the "buck-passing" which is a consequence of the present policy.

"The principal recommendation I would make," Mr. Meyercord said, "is that the federal trade commission be given positive orders to establish rules of procedure which would make it clear in advance what actions are or are not in accord with public policy and public interest. At present, the commission functions in a negative rather than in a positive way. It will not give an opinion in advance, but waits until an action has been taken, and a complaint made, before it looks into the matter for prosecution.

"The outcome of this is frequently a large amount of unnecessary economic waste. Business concerns must go ahead with whatever agreements or actions they wish to take, without the approval of the commission, often to find that all their work must be undone and subjected to prosecution."

Trial Attorney Would Modify Antitrust Acts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28—One of the most important steps to alter the inimical attitude of a large part of business toward the Government in the United States would be revision of the antitrust laws to place the Government in a stronger position to help business and at the same time put business on a sounder basis, according to David L. Podell, trial lawyer, well known in connection with his conduct of cases involving antitrust law.

For 10 years Mr. Podell has been intimately connected with the administration of the antitrust laws. Between 1921 and 1924 he was special government prosecutor, and as such was successful in dissolving many illegal combinations of big business in the United States, but since then he has pleaded in the interests of many large corporations against which antitrust actions have been brought. Out of his experience, Mr. Podell has evolved comprehensive suggestions for the modification of the antitrust acts, and his ideas are now receiving widespread attention in legal circles.

Mr. Podell has offered four separate provisions for modifying the application of these laws. The first provides that a report in fullest detail be made to the Government of all mergers and consolidations above a minimum specified capitalization.

Study Impossible

"Under the existing law," Mr. Podell says, "there is no adequate machinery for gathering reliable information concerning mergers and consolidations in industry, so that it is impossible to make a careful study of the merger movement in this country. If the Government is to deal intelligently with the problem of trusts and amalgamations in industry, it should have fullest access to information, that a sound public policy may be formulated for dealing with combinations in business. Without such information, it can only blunder forward by a slow process of trial and error."

Mr. Podell's second suggestion is in line with that of the Raskob plan and that favored by the National Association of Manufacturers. He holds that, in order to guard against indiscriminate and illegal mergers, to aid members of the bar in advising clients and to make for clarity and certainty in the operation and enforcement of the fundamental laws of business association, the antitrust laws should be amended so that a merger and consolidation program might at the option of those interested be submitted to a central government agency for its approval or disapproval in advance.

He would, however, give the Government the right to proceed by injunction to curb abuse or misuse of the merger powers acquired where those powers have been abused subsequently to the original set-up and in the conduct of the business of the merger.

Advocates Federal Board

The third change he advocates calls for an amendment of the antitrust acts to vest in either the same federal agency, an existing agency, such as the Federal Trade Commission, or a separated constituted body, the power to approve or disapprove any production plan or program for trade association activity, having power, where the facts warrant, to permit regulation or curtailment of production in an industry. Such a board, however, would function entirely in accord with the requirements of the antitrust laws as thus amended and always be subject to court review.

Finally, Mr. Podell proposes a method of licensing trade association groups, the license to be optional and revocable and to carry with it an immunity from the criminal and treble damage features of the law, provided there is at all times full disclosure of activities to the Government. A measure of this sort, he feels, would promote freedom of discussion and freedom of lawful action among the members with relation to many problems confronting industry.

Modification of Antitrust Laws Foreseen by Manufacturers' Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, Tenn., April 28—Modification of the federal antitrust acts to enable industries to coöperate in effecting economies which would eliminate waste and make possible fair profits is foreseen by John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and also president of the Lebanon Woolen Mills here.

Mr. Edgerton presided at the first conference on antitrust legislation, organized by the National Association of Manufacturers recently in New York. While he was unwilling to express definite ideas as to how the antitrust laws should be modified until his association has held additional regional conferences, he said the general opinion seemed to be in favor of the establishment in Washington of a tribunal which might pass upon the legality of proposed mergers and trade associations.

Such a tribunal would be able to give those organizations of which it approved immunity from prosecution under the antitrust acts unless they went beyond the limits of activity proposed when they were organized.

"I believe," he said, "the American public has come to believe that unrestricted competition in industry is destructive, both of business and of American standards of living."

"Unrestricted competition means success to the manufacturer who can sell a given article at a lower price than anyone else, which means that unlimited pressure is brought to cheapen manufacturing costs, a condition which in the past has been responsible for almost every abuse with which industry has been charged. Wages at levels which did not insure an American standard of living, the sweating of labor under unsanitary conditions, failure to install safety devices, poor workmanship, unfair business practices of every kind, including secret rebates and special price lists, all have been excused at one time or another on the ground that they were essential to meet unrestrained competition.

"President Hoover has been a leading exponent of the economies that can be effected when the individual firms engaged in an industry come together to solve their problems collectively. When they can exchange information which will help all effect economies and market their product at a price which allows a fair margin of profit, both industry and the public profit.

"It is then possible to pay employees wages that insure a decent standard of living and at the same time effect economies that keep prices at reasonable levels. It also removes the kind of pressure that leads to the destructive competition which has caused so much disorder in American business in the past.

"At present, no one thinks of asking for a repeal of the antitrust laws passed to protect the public and business alike from the oppression of monopolies that have squeezed out small businesses and forced higher prices upon consumers. But the laws which have been framed to protect the country against such abuses also have operated against the reasonable sort of coöperation in industry which makes for better conditions. Within the past few years there has developed a strong feeling against this type of restriction, for in the industrial slump through which we have been passing it has been recognized that one of the difficulties has been the restraint business faces in the antitrust laws."

Control of Industrial Production Called Economic Problem Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, O., April 28—Laws that will permit control of industrial production are advocated by George M. Verity, chairman of the board of the American Rolling Mill Company.

In discussing his views that controlled production would not be detrimental to the nation, Mr. Verity, who for years has been a leader in the iron and steel industry, said:

"American industry does not today belong to a few as it did 50 years ago. It is now working directly for hundreds of thousands of our people to whom it belongs, and indirectly for everyone.

"The present-day prosperity or adversity of industry, therefore, now affects the entire community who must become more interested in its problems.

"This drastic period of depression has made unemployment an outstanding problem. Unemployment can only be permanently cured by more regular employment. Steady employment can only be provided through more uniform operation. More uniform operation can only be secured through some sound and reasonable control of production.

"Under existing conditions it is certainly against the best interests of everyone to have laws that prevent any attempt at sound, reasonable control of production. A controlled production would not be the menace that many think as there would still be ample competition in individual initiative, in price and quality of product.

"All life is a struggle for greater stability, for control of both human and man-created power. Our laws should, therefore, permit of such control of our great and growing productive power as will be in the best interest of the nation as a whole."

Trust Laws Guard Competition

ANTITRUST laws outlaw combinations to restrain trade. A trust is a combination formed to monopolize or control a business by acts in restraint of trade.

The Sherman Act, first antitrust law, was passed in 1890. It was amended and supplemented by the Clayton Act in 1914.

These acts in effect make it a criminal offense:

To restrain trade unreasonably; to establish a monopoly or attempt to do so; to lessen competition materially; to discriminate in price between purchasers, if said purchasers inhabit the United States or its possessions; to sell goods on the condition that the purchasers agree not to buy the goods of competitors; to form mergers or holding companies for the purpose of doing these things or to form an interlocking system of directorates in any bank or corporation (with certain exceptions).

The antitrust provisions of the Wilson Tariff Act of 1894 made it illegal to form a business combination to import anything, with the intent to restrain trade or lessen competition or cause a monopoly.

The Radio Act of 1927-28 extended the provisions of the antitrust laws to the manufacture and sale of radios and the operation of radio stations.

Similar measures extend the laws to other industries.

Farm federations and labor unions excepted, of course.

BAR ASSOCIATION PROPOSES TRUST IMMUNITY PLAN

Sherman Act Revision to Be Asked at Next Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—Revision of the antitrust laws will be asked of Congress in December by the American Bar Association. It hopes to see legislation passed at the coming session.

Announcement of the association's plans is made here by Rush C. Butler, chairman of its committee on commerce, which some five years ago initiated the movement for a change in the Sherman Act which appears now to be coming to a head.

Mr. Butler is redrafting a bill for presentation to Congress. The association approved the substance of the bill at its 1929 convention.

The proposed legislation confers on federal agencies the power to pass in advance on restraint-of-trade contracts voluntarily submitted, and grants immunity to parties to contracts so submitted and approved by the agency. The immunity granted is from the criminal and confiscatory provisions of the Sherman Act.

The Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Butler said, would probably be the agency given jurisdiction as to general business and the Department of Agriculture as to packers and stockyards, agriculturists and horticulturists.

Resolutions will probably be introduced into each house of Congress next December authorizing its judiciary committee to investigate the antitrust laws. The passage of such resolutions would lead to hearings and open the entire question of antitrust legislation.

Government in Business

"Under the Sherman Act the Government is in business," said Mr. Butler, "because the statute creates a crime which it does not define. It is one thing to urge the social necessity for governmental control over interstate commerce to restrain or prevent unreasonable restraints; it is quite another to attempt to cudgel men into obedience with the club of criminal prosecution.

"At present the one point of contact the business man has with the Government under the Sherman Act is the Department of Justice. The question then presented is, 'shall punishment be inflicted because of past conduct?'—not 'how can help be given to future effort?' The proposal of the American Bar Association gives business a new point of contact with the Government under the Sherman Act.

Recommendations for alteration of the Sherman Act, designed to make it more helpful to business, have been brought in for the past four years to the bar association by its committee.

Unofficially the Government sought for a time to give business aid, the committee notes, using a form of relief. It appears, somewhat of the type now receiving widespread discussion.

Further legislation unnecessary, the committee, one of the few groups to follow this subject so persistently, declared in 1927.

Need Affirmative Law

"The present need," it reported in 1928, "is an affirmative Sherman Act, one which will bring business into contact with a branch of the Government authorized to cooperate and assist in the solution of business problems."

In 1929, the committee declared that in actual practice the Sherman Act "hinders men from entering into lawful contracts restraining trade because of the fear that such contracts may ultimately be held to be unlawful."

Last year the committee brought in its most extended exposition of the case for amendment of the antitrust laws. "What reasonable objection," it inquired, "can there be to asking Congress to provide that what constitutes an unreasonable restraint is a question of fact, and not of law, and that an administrative body shall always be available to investigate and determine with respect to any practice, agreement or contract affecting interstate commerce, whether the fact of unreasonable restraint is present?"

The proposed change would throw the burden on the Government of proving that a written agreement is in restraint of trade. At present it is up to business to determine that point for itself. Under the bill being drafted, unless the Government interfered with a proposed contract, it would be taken for granted it was lawful, and immunity from antitrust prosecution would be granted so long as the Government did not raise objection.

Lumberman Urges Liberalized Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Liberalization of the antitrust laws to meet modern economic needs, rather than repeal, is advocated by Col. W. B. Greeley, secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumberman's Association.

"We need a realignment of those things that constitute the public interest," he said. "Today the public must not only be protected against excessive cost but against unemployment.

"The lumber industry, like all industries that carry the responsibility of conserving natural resources, must have more freedom of self-government. No solution of its problems can be effective without a large degree of consolidation within its own ranks. The first and most important step in stabilizing its production and, in manufacturing and selling its products most effectively under present-day competition is to consolidate in a smaller number of stronger units.

"But granting that this is done there will still remain the need for a more effective coördination of operating policies between the various producing units if current production is to be kept with in the bounds of current demand. That requires concerted action on some definite, continuing basis. It is not possible without agreement between competitors in the same industry."

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

A Woman's Firm in Wall Street

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

AN EXTREMELY progressive step has been taken by Florence Stephens in forming her own company, which operates in Wall Street, for the sale of investment securities. It is a firm of women, but they have recently opened a men's department. It is the only women's organization of its kind in New York.

Asked what are the necessary steps which a woman must take if she wishes to establish such a firm, Mrs. Stephens said, "A knowledge of finance is imperative, of course. The legal requirement for New York is that before any securities are sold, application must be made to the Department of State at Albany. The name and business address of the firm must be supplied, and when permission to operate is granted, this information must be published in the New York State bulletin. The founder of the new company must then report to the Customs House that she is opening an office for the purpose of selling stocks and bonds, whereupon it issues a government brokerage permit, which is to be exhibited in the office of the company.

"If a company name is used, it is necessary to apply to the City Hall and have the name registered. Blanks for this purpose may be obtained from any stationer supplying financial houses.

"A corporation must be incorporated with the State under whose laws it plans to operate, and receive a charter from that State. The articles of incorporation are filed in the City Hall of the city where the company intends to carry on its business. In this way the company's records may be investigated by anyone.

"Before telephone or banking connections can be established a certified statement showing that the trade name has been filed, must be obtained. When corporation papers are filed the papers of authorization serve for telephone and banking connections. Copies of these are filed in the City Hall also.

"The corporation pays a tax every year as a corporation," continues Mrs. Stephens, "but every company pays a tax on its business. A corporation must pay a tax whether any business has been done or not."

Examining Securities

"How does one go about investigating securities?" this correspondent asked.

"Find out, from the various services giving this type of information what house is offering the security, and who is sponsoring it," was the reply, "what bank is acting as trustee, and who is the transfer agent. In case of stocks, for example, there is a registration or transfer agent, and a reputable bank will not accept any stock unless it is offered by an organization doing business according to these regularly constituted methods. Investigate the company offering the security. Is it a business in which profits are apt to be consistent? Get their financial statement, certified by a reputable firm of public accountants. One must know how to read financial statements in order to understand whether or not a firm is overcapitalized; or asking for more money than they have equity with which to back it; and whether earnings are spasmodic or steady. The company's statement should cover a period of years. If it offers a small statement covering only a short period of time, insist upon a larger and more detailed one. Determine whether the assets are liquid or frozen. Find out how much good will the company has. If much advertising has been done and the firm has a good list of clients who use its product consistently, this can be depended upon as a steady source of income. Roughly, that is what is meant by good will.

Mrs. Stephens was asked about holding classes for the sales staff. "First give the students a fundamental knowledge of securities," she replied. "Then pick out a few good securities and train them on those until they know all the arguments pro and con for those particular ones. Then give them a written examination. After this they may be sent out to sell just those securities, with instructions never to try to answer questions on securities about which they are asked but about which they do not know. The Roger Babson Institute course in selling securities is wonderfully helpful in preparing the details of the staff's studies."

The Policy of the Firm

Mrs. Stephens keeps advertising, and sends letters to selected lists. She chooses good club groups, and says one becomes constantly alert to pick up good names. Moreover, satisfied clients advertise constantly the firm that has served them well.

When a client shows a preference for speculating, he is referred to the brokerage houses. Mrs. Stephens' company sells investments and does no speculating. Mrs. Stephens makes contracts with all the houses whose securities she handles. It is called "A Distributing Group Contract." She keeps issues on hand to sell. She studies the issues, and when she finds good investments she gets them for her clients. She insists upon her clients knowing about the investments they buy, and knowing them well enough to be able to explain them.

Mrs. Stephens started in 1928 with two girls on her selling staff. What most people call "obstacles" she calls "most interesting experiences." That probably accounts for the quiet, resourceful way she went about establishing her woman's organization in "the Street."

Frederick Pohle
Mrs. Florence Stephens, Who Has Established in Wall Street a Woman's Firm Which Sells Investment Securities.

Summer Vacation Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Kansas City, Mo.

IN HER capacity as a teacher in a large city high school and adviser for the Girl Reserves, Miss Maud Compton realized that a real need existed among young people resident in cities for vacation places where relaxation, wholesome outdoor recreation, and plenty of food and fun, could be had for modest cost amid surroundings both normal and restful. One summer she sought these very things for herself in one of a group of cottages on the Osage River in the foothills of the Missouri Ozarks. While there she heard that an adjacent piece of land was about to be sacrificed for a small sum and she hastened to acquire it for her still only half-formed purpose of spending her summers in helping girls to have a good time.

The situation of the land thus acquired is ideal. On a bluff looking several hundred feet straight down to the juncture point of the Osage and Sak Rivers these few acres are beautifully wooded with oak and cedar, and between the limestone pebbles and rocks that crop up everywhere, lovely colored wild flowers bloom the season through. There was a small log cabin already on the land, and here Miss Compton and Miss Marian Harlin, her partner in the project, lived the first summer while planning the house that was to be the fulfillment of their dreams.

For Business Women

The structure is two stories in height, 24 feet in width and 50 feet in length. It is built of gray native stone, taken off the place, and all the sand and gravel used in the construction came from the river at the foot of the bluff. Inside, the walls are also of rough stone, and the timber is rough sawed logs from near-by sawmills. Two huge stone fireplaces in the center of the room take the chill off early morning breakfasts. On one side of the large living-dining room an open stairway leads to the one room above, also 24x50 feet in size, that provides sleeping quarters for the girls who now come each year to stay at Watersmeet Camp. Twenty-four single beds can be placed about the room and still plenty of walking and dressing space remain. Moreover there is a window for each bed.

Miss Compton's first plan was to offer a vacation home to high school girls, but this was soon changed to a decision to make it available to working girls, among whom, she believed, the need was greater. Last year a total of 600 such guests availed themselves of the vacation offered at Watersmeet Camp.

"There were secretaries, typists, filing clerks, teachers, insurance saleswomen and many other types of workers represented in our camp last year," said Miss Compton. "We give them meals, sleeping quarters, rowboats, swimming facilities, etc., for $12.50 a week, and we always send them back to town with a tanned, healthy look. Rustic benches and hammocks wait under the trees, and a homemade feeding place for birds attracts brilliant cardinals in large numbers and furnishes entertainment and interest.

By bus, train or motorcar these summer vacationists come from St. Louis, Kansas City and many smaller towns to Osceola, Mo., and from there hike or get a friendly ride the two miles out to Watersmeet Camp. Off the beaten track, away from main highways, the quiet of this camp furnishes the desired relaxation, ease and opportunity for restful companionship.

Up and down the rivers are other quiet camps, and at one of these a motor launch is always available for trips of local interest. For a quarter the girls can ride four miles up the Osage to Red Rock, interesting enough to be studied by geologists from many states. Seventy-five feet high and several hundred feet long, it rises abruptly from the flat wooded banks of the river, and is the only example of sandstone formation in the entire locality. If the trip is taken in the early morning hundreds of bats can be seen seeking their homes in the dark crevices of the rock; if made later in the day interest is divided between the rock itself and the flocks upon flocks of swallows that have built against the sides of this rock mud nests that resemble miniature prehistoric cliff dwellings.

For those who cannot swim in the deep water of the river there is, a couple of miles down the road, a "branch" in which is a swimming hole which starts at a depth of a few inches and slopes gradually off to six feet. The water there is clear, sparkling and, like all Ozark water, stimulatingly cold. This is a popular bathing place for all ages during the summer months.

An Entertaining Home

"We never do any advertising," said Miss Harlin, explaining the policy of the camp. "We believe in the old slogan, 'Good new travels fast,' so we let our satisfied and enthusiastic girls tell others about us. While we do not exactly insist on references we have seldom accepted a girl about whom we did not know something from someone on whose judgment we relied."

There is a homelike serenity about Watersmeet Camp that is felt instantly. The furnishings are cheerful. Orange-and-brown cretonne draperies hang at the many wide cheerful windows. The furniture is commodious; some of it is built of native hickory and some is made gay with orange paint.

"When our camp is full of guests and ringing with their talk and laughter, and our table is stampeded by girls with man-sized appetites, then we're happy," declared Miss Compton. "The more fun the girls have, the more recreation we get from the summer's activities," she concluded, unconsciously giving the keynote of her success.

Conducting Tourists

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A woman who has been unusually successful as a director of foreign travel groups is quite definite in her ideas as to the way in which such work should be undertaken. A preliminary trip over the ground the average tourist wishes to cover is important. This should be a personally conducted tour, preferably under the direction of an experienced woman. It gives the novice in travel a general insight into the conduct of such a trip and is well worth the initial cost, when viewed in the light of an investment.

The following year it is sometimes possible to reduce the personal expense of a second trip by securing for it a number of new members and receiving a commission for this service. It is well to have this tour under the direction of a different woman from the one who conducted the first, and it should be made by another line of steamers with embarkment and disembarkment at different ports. This will add to the student-director's familiarity with general procedures as well as locations. An arrangement can sometimes be made for her to act in the capacity of assistant director of the travel group, a reduction in her personal expenses being made on this account. Such a connection is valuable, as the assistant gains practical experience in handling details, both of a business and social nature. This can be offered as an important credential when she is forming her own travel group the following year. It is also an excellent way of making contacts with those interested in group travel.

The initial step in such an undertaking is to communicate with reliable tourist agencies and secure authentic information as to groups, itineraries and cost. Much valuable data are available in this way and should be kept on file. It is obvious that one of the delights of this work is its incentive to preparatory study and reading.

Telephone Contact Work

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF A very capable and efficient-looking young woman should stop at the reader's door some day and ask her to spend a quiet half hour with her in discussing the telephone, the invitation should be accepted. She is not only going to throw new light on the personal use of the instrument but she is going to demonstrate that the ideal of service held by the telephone company is a practical one.

This visitor is one of a body of workers sent out from the local companies to help their subscribers to understand their telephones better; to get the most and best service out of them, and to correct any bad telephone habits in which the users may have been indulging, consciously or unconsciously.

This field of work offers a new type of occupation for women. It is classified as "cooperative," and has been going on quietly for two years. Young women who are pleasant in appearance, have a good technical knowledge of the telephone, and are capable from a business point of view are selected from inside the organization, according to a statement by one of the officials of the company to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. When asked what opportunity there might be in it for young women seeking to establish themselves, he replied:

"It is seldom if ever that workers are chosen from outside the ranks. The person contemplating such a career should begin in some other branch of telephonic service and demonstrate there a special ability.

Questions Answered

What led the writer of this article to inquire more about this vocation was a visit one day from Miss Elizabeth V. Donnelly, who is engaged in this form of contact work for a New York telephone exchange.

"We have noticed at our central office," said Miss Donnelly to the writer, "that on your dial telephone you seem to get a good many wrong numbers and we want to find out whether your instrument is out of order or whether you are not using it properly."

As Miss Donnelly sat down in front of the phone her long practical experience was manifested. She had been on the staff of the supervisor of the exchange telephone office, and she immediately discovered where the error lay. Many little points in telephone technique were brought out. It was learned, for instance, that in dialing a number it is necessary to stand the telephone on a flat surface.

"Dial users should never telephone in bed," said Miss Donnelly, "and then expect the correct numbers, for unless the instrument rests on a steady base wrong numbers are likely to register."

Many subscribers are interested to know how they are charged for conversations. This also was explained. No charge is made from either a dial or manual telephone unless an answer is received from a subscriber's station. In the manual office this is cared for by the operator, but in the dial office, the equipment charges or fails to charge automatically.

"If you have a dial telephone, you may dial the operator if you feel the need of assistance," explained the visitor, "but in the majority of cases you will get better service if you dial your numbers yourself."

Something of a Detective

Another phase of the work of the contact woman is to see that subscribers are supplied with the proper telephone directories, that instruments are in perfect condition, to order all parts replaced which are not in working order—this being done, of course, free of charge—and to test the telephone to be sure that it is working correctly. Here previous technical training is obviously essential. Miss Donnelly also discussed the possible value of a branch telephone in the apartment, and she solicited the names of possible subscribers. This, it was learned afterward from one of the officials of the company, is not a required feature of the work of the contact woman, but expresses her sense of service toward her organization.

This official told an amusing story of a woman who complained in regard to her enormous telephone bills. The contact woman suggested that she should write down all her calls. This she did but her records did not tally with those of the company. Finally, it was discovered that the children were using the telephone just for fun. The contact woman reveals such mysterious causes of dissatisfaction and maladjustment and restores satisfactory conditions.

A great deal of preparatory work is given the contact woman before she enters actively into her job. She spends some time at the repair service bureau, at the information bureau, in the commercial department and the business office. She also learns to know the different types of telephone boards, and is taken around for a week with an experienced interviewer, before she is sent out on her own responsibility. There is usually only one contact woman in each telephone office which carries on this work. The system is in effect in many of the companies throughout the United States, according to telephone officials.

Women's Organizations

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POETRY WEEK is announced for May 24-31. This is the fifth annual celebration of such a week on the part of women's clubs. Miss Anita Brown, chairman of the poetry division, in the department of fine arts of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is urging club women to plan programs suitable to poetry week. An Official Poetry Week Magazine will be published and distributed to all who are interested. This magazine will give a résumé of many programs which have been successfully conducted. It may serve as a valuable source of information and suggestion to those planning subsequent programs. Address Miss Anita Brown, 449 W. 123d St., New York City, for further details.

At General Federation headquarters is found a booklet containing suggestions for poetry programs. This has a suggestive bibliography for the study of poetry, a list of poetry anthologies and seven outlines for programs. The titles of the programs are: The Social Movement in Poetry, Five New England Poets, A Group of Women Lyricists, The Revival of the Sonnet, Three Poets of the Middle West, The Ultra Modern School and The New South in Poetry. Write to 1734 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C., for this booklet, inclosing stamps.

Miss Brown says, "Poetry is the embroidery of words; by its pattern poems are woven. May we be united in the celebration of National Poetry Week, paying tribute to our contemporary poets and poets of the past, and especially encouraging poets of the future. The active participation in any art intensifies appreciation of it and automatically creates a higher national standard through more discriminating readers. A poet without an audience is like the beauty of edelweiss on the lonely snow-clad Alps. Poetry is ours—universal, timeless, and priceless! May we enjoy it to its fullest and live the truth of its highest thought."

In a recent address on "Poetry in the Making," Prof. Edward Albert Post of Boston University said: "A poet is one who has discovered a new constellation of ideas, who makes a new approach to truth, and does it as beautiful things are done."

* * *

The 12 booklets published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and of which previous notice has been given in this column, have been received. They portray, in 12 different programs the personality, character and achievements of Washington. The 12 programs are divided into 48 sub-topics, on each of which a carefully prepared and interesting paper is furnished.

These booklets are invaluable for individual information as well as for conducting club programs. They are well bound, clear in type, and constitute most fascinating reading, giving, as they do, a complete history of the first President of the United States from "Family Name of Washington-Derivations and Changes," to "Last Years at Mount Vernon."

The commission has also issued a series of 16 George Washington pamphlets prepared under the direction of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, each of which presents some aspect of Washington's life, environment, or activities. For those who prepare their own papers, addresses, and for research, study, and general reading, the papers and the pamphlets will be of great assistance. They are available on request and without charge. Address the Commission, Washington, D. C.

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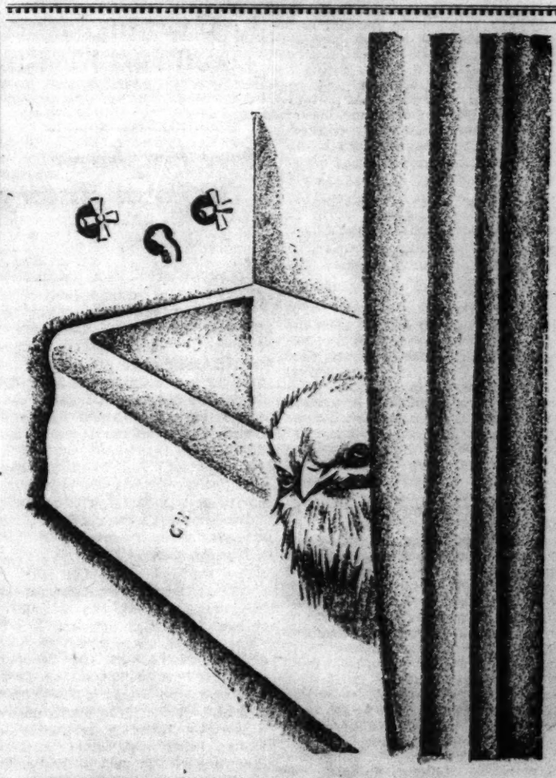
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EDUCATIONAL

Farmers in Punjab Learning To Take Cues From College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lyallpur, India

THE education of Indian farmers by means of practical demonstrations carried out on their own fields is one of the chief phases of work carried out by the Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lyallpur, in its efforts to improve the quality of the crops and the methods of farming obtaining in the Punjab. While the college provides practical and research education to a student body of 310, its indirect activities reach out to virtually every village of a region that is larger in area than the British Isles.

The Punjab small farmer, continuing in the ancient customs that have marked agricultural activities in India for centuries, is generally unwilling to change to modern methods until very definite proofs are shown him of their efficacy. As a rule he is quite satisfied if his tiny fields bring him in returns sufficient to keep his family and his home together. But when the Agricultural Department of the Government of India—the one body that is furthering agricultural education in India today—can satisfy him that a different variety of seed or an improved form of implement may enhance his output or lessen his labor, the small farmer is willing to give the new theories a trial.

To this end the experts of the Lyallpur college frequently take over portions of a farm in order to advance the claims of new types of wheat, cotton, etc.; and sometimes on alternate furrows or alternate fields ancient and modern methods of farming may be seen carried out simultaneously. If the farmer is convinced by results of the superiority of the new methods, he is not slow to avail himself of them. Moreover, if the Government crop brings in a higher return than the farmer's, the additional money is paid to the peasant, as a final proof of the advantages of the modern ways. On the other hand, if the farmer's section should come out better financially the monetary difference between the experimental section of the farm and the section worked by the farmer is met also.

Out of a Jungle

Under this system of the gradual education of a peasant class, the Punjab has been developed from a desert into one of the most fertile tracts in the world. Thirty years ago the site of Lyallpur was in the heart of a jungle, waterless, and to the Indian mind, useless. By means of vast irrigation projects drawn from the five rivers which pass through the province, and through the agency of the Lyallpur institution, dramatic achievements in farming have been accomplished.

After a series of studies extending over 17 years the college segregated no fewer than 70 pure varieties of wheat from the Desi (Indian) brand which was being grown in the country. One variety has completely changed the farming conditions of the Punjab. This particular variety of wheat is a heavier yielder, and a type better suited for milling purposes than the mixed indigenous varieties that were previously sown, and fetches better prices. The Desi varieties differed so much from one another that the wheat exported did not meet the milling and other requirements of European millers, with the result that the Indian wheat trade was unable to compete with the American. After the new variety had been introduced to the farmers the region became one that has an influence on world markets. The wheat evolved from the researches at the Lyallpur college is now growing on 11,000,000 acres of the Punjab.

Similar researches in cotton by chemists and natural scentists have been conveyed to the farmers by elementary educational methods, such as lantern slides, cinema films, brightly colored posters and actual farm demonstrations. As far back as 1907, D. Milne, now director of agriculture in the Punjab, selected from hundreds of varieties of American cottons which he had under test, one single plant which he designated 4F. This plant gave promise of fulfilling the requirements he sought, inasmuch as it would withstand the Punjab climate, give a yield at least equal to the best indigenous varieties of cotton, and have a finer and longer staple than any heretofore grown in the district. The progeny of this single plant is now being cultivated in the Punjab on 1,250,000 acres, and it was introduced to the farmers entirely through the work of the Lyallpur college.

And in Village Schools

Extensive efforts are now being made in the village schools to interest young lads in the new ideas of farming. For this purpose, a vernacular course of one year's duration is being given to certified teachers to enable them to teach agriculture in the village vernacular schools. This teaching is now being given in 144 schools of the province and thousands of farmers' sons, who are never likely to have a higher education, are being given an agricultural bias in favor of modern methods. These lads are proving more able than their fathers to detect and adopt any improvements which the Department of Agriculture may have to offer.

That the primitive methods of education are gradually yielding to the influence of the college is shown by the implements now in use in the Punjab. While the wooden plow, which has been in use for centuries, is still largely used in the province, the implement is gradually being replaced by steel plows of the furrow-turning type, specially designed by members of the college staff to meet the peculiar conditions of the country and the needs of the people. Many types of simple and inexpensive seed drills are becoming popular, as the advantages of line sowing, as opposed to broadcast sowing, are becoming manifest to the peasant.

While lovers of the picturesque may regret the passing of the Persian wheel at the water wells of India, economists seeking agricultural efficiency will find the Punjab taking to the tube-well, which raises water from the subsoil by means of compressed air. More than 11,000 of these wells were installed last year. One problem incident to the introduction of the tube-well was revealed in the fact that failures in service proved trying to the farmer unacquainted with mechanical appliances. Now the college has instituted a special course for village blacksmiths, fitting them to effect elementary repairs to these wells, as well as to other modern farm implements.

Dramatic

There is something dramatic in the conception of this up-to-date college for agricultural research being situated in the center of a province whose peoples are illiterate. The college, while giving the normal university degree course, has a more significant relation to the province than would apply if the district was one of a highly educated race, who would automatically absorb the benefits coming from the institution. But when years of research have been done in a particular subject the crudest and most simple methods have to be employed to make the Punjabis adopt the ideas that have been scientifically recorded.

According to T. A. Miller Brownlie, principal of the college, the average cost of a student's education in the college is about 45 rupees a month (approximately $17) and wide facilities are offered to poorer students by a generous provision of scholarships, aggregating some 18,660 rupees a year. Attached to the college are a student's farm, in which young Indians are given practical experience of modern farming; an agricultural experimental farm; a botanical experimental area; an up-to-date dairy; engineering workshops; a cotton research laboratory, and an insectary.

In addition the college maintains a farm of 1078 acres at Risalewala, which is operated on a commercial basis and is cultivated by tenants using farming methods and seeds recommended by the Agricultural Department.

More Emphasis On Local History

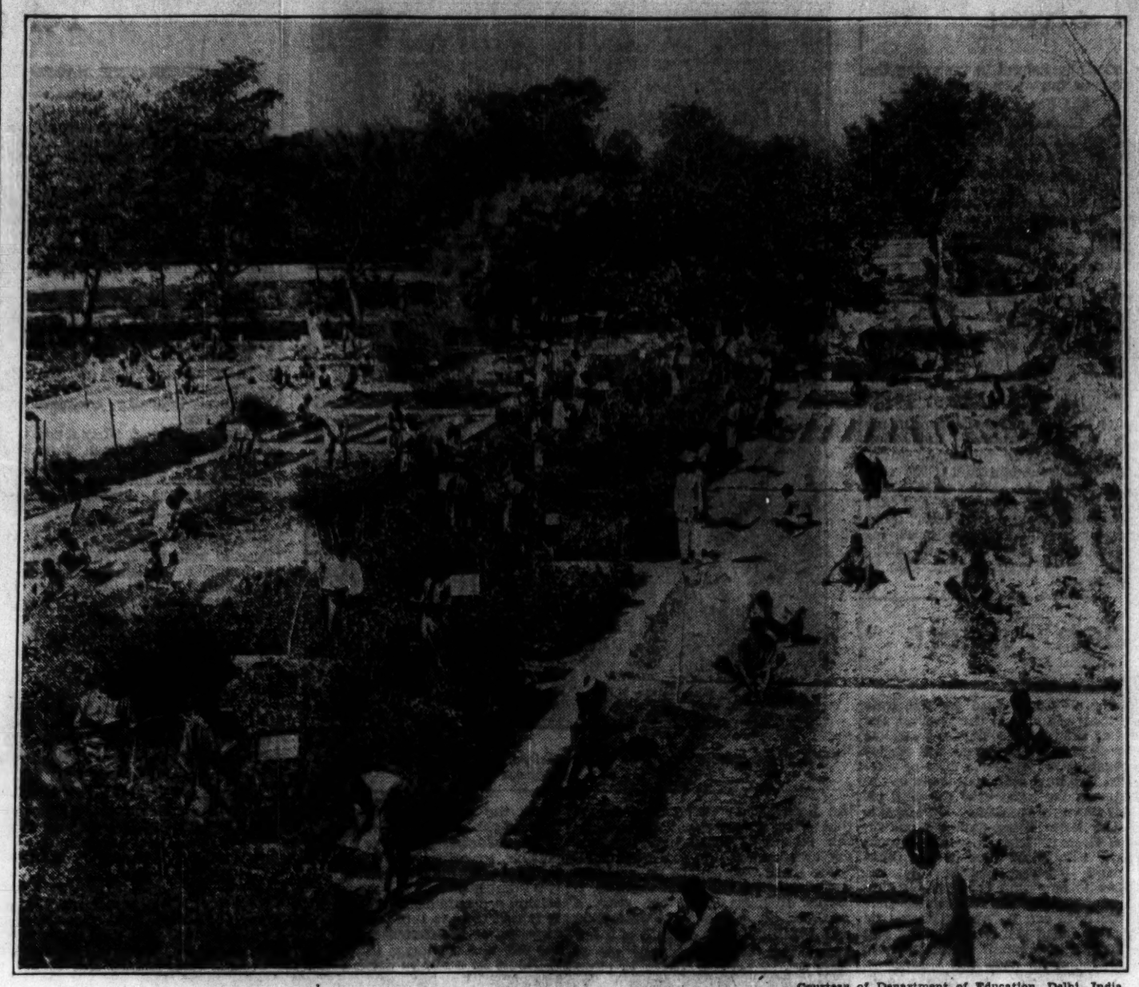
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, Eng.

HAVING occasion to pass a fortnight in lecturing and other educational work among the hills of South Wales, a Welsh friend of mine, by profession a school teacher, drove me in his car over the gaunt hills surrounding the industrial districts of Merthyr and Ebbw Vale, to the picturesque county town of Brecon, by one of the loveliest river valleys in all this island—that of the Usk. Our talk fell naturally upon educational subjects, and before long my friend was outlining to me, with enthusiasm, a scheme which has been occupying lately a considerable share of his attention.

The teachers under the Merthyr Tydfil Authority have been feeling, for some time past, the desirability of increasing their scholars' knowledge of, and interest in, the story and significance of the beautiful mountain land in which they dwell; and have been thinking how helpful it might be, could the pupils possess a readable textbook serviceable for telling, briefly yet comprehensively, the story of this part of Wales, including, among other phases, its many existing traces of prehistoric man, the folklore, the religious story, the Roman remains, the discovery and exploitation of coal, the development of the great iron industries.

No such volume, however, being in existence, the question arose: "What is to be done?" and promptly the answer followed: "Let us do it ourselves." After consideration, a small editorial board, comprising four teachers, was appointed to draw up a plan of the projected book, to supervise the work, and to select, for the writing of each section, the teacher whose knowledge and aptitudes were likely to produce the best results. In this way has been compiled a volume that is already nearing completion, and—as was to be expected in a district so rich in industrial activities as is the Merthyr Borough—it contains much orginal matter, the interest of which will be considerably enhanced by photographs. P. A.



Courtesy of Department of Education, Delhi, India

NATURE STUDY PLOT OF THE GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, MONTGOMERY, PUNJAB, INDIA

Pupil-Teachers Writing Their Observations of Plots Containing Pea Plants, and Preparing Land for Summer Vegetables Under the Guidance of the Teacher in Charge.

Study of German Increases

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIGH-SCHOOL courses in the study of German, dropped during the war in favor of Spanish, are only now beginning to approach the norm of pre-war days. In one state alone the 1915 German enrollment of 190,000 had dropped to 19,000 in 1922, but the study is now nearing normality. Colleges have shown less prejudice, but inasmuch as the teaching of German in higher institutions is to a large extent dependent upon the call for teachers in schools, the law of supply and demand has cheated the colleges of a study of the language that would otherwise have been much broader.

As the popularity of German study gathers momentum, as the petty prejudice is realized, and as travel in Germany regains its former status, college German departments are enlarging their staffs, preparing for an increasing demand.

In line with this, summer schools, designed to assist school teachers who formerly taught the language, are facing larger enrollment. It is the introduction of these new summer schools of German that is of immediate interest. Mount Holyoke has had a most successful one for several years. Western Reserve and Wisconsin have German sessions, but no segregation as at Mount Holyoke. Franklin and Marshall are laying plans for the installation of one at Lancaster similar to that in South Hadley. Middlebury College, already with a reputation for its French and Spanish segregated summer sessions, has announced the reopening of a German school for 1931, with Dr. Ernst Feise of Johns Hopkins as director.

In the realization that language teachers are hesitant about giving over the entire summer to intense graduate study with little recreation, following a heavy schedule of the academic session, Middlebury College has fostered since 1915 the vacation-education idea, combining serious scholastic work with summer recreation.

Because of its location in the heart of the Green Mountains, its proximity to Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks, and because of its scholastic reputation, Middlebury is well adapted for this. During the past 10 years, its modern language summer schools have received international as well as national recognition.

The Middlebury idea embodies: The segregating of students pursuing a foreign language; the concentration of the work of a student upon a single language; exclusive use of the foreign language inside and outside of the classroom; the housing of students apart from those using any other language; constant practice in hearing, speaking and reading the foreign language; instruction in small groups by native teachers; thorough preparation of language teachers through the mastery of the spoken and written language and intimate knowledge of the life, customs, institutions, literature and history of the country whose language is studied.

The Middlebury German school was the pioneer of the segregated one-language summer schools in American colleges. Founded in 1915, the school had a flourishing existence for three years, under the directorship of Prof. L. M. Stroebe of Vassar College. It was discontinued in 1918, when the teaching of German in high schools was given up, due to the World War.

In response to a wider demand, the school is to be reopened this summer at Bristol, Vt., 12 miles north of Middlebury. Around the old commons of the village an Arbeitsgemeinschaft of students of German and native teachers (at the high ratio of 1:8) is to be formed in which every participant pledges himself to use no other language but German during the entire six weeks of the session. Group work offering a thorough grounding in language, literature and their cultural background is to be supplemented by informal discussion during meal times and informal gatherings, by extra-curricular lectures, singing and reading hours and dramatic performances. The advanced character of the work is to be safeguarded through the fact that no elementary courses are offered and no beginning students are accepted.

The school is designed for teachers of German and for others who wish training in the language for the purpose of foreign travel and study or for advanced students requiring a ready reading knowledge of German.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

9—Be Temperate—Then Be Yourself

"WITH a salesman, as with any man, what you really are speaks louder than anything you can say. In other words, character is the only background against which enthusiasm, and other sales characteristics, can work effectively."

S. M. Kinney, sales manager for the Hookless Fastener Company, Meadville, Pa., is the authority for those words of wisdom. And sales managers in general are agreed that the day has long since passed when hip-bottle entertainment, back-slapping repartee and other so-called "good fellow" tactics were considered necessary to "star" salesmanship performance.

Remember, too, that what you say indicates what you really are. It is well to be temperate in speech as well as in actions. The salesman who attempts to curry favor with a prospect by talking or acting in any way undignified or unmannerly indicates disrespect both for his prospect and himself.

Temperance and temperate living are not only protection against the ultimate penalties of overindulgence. They also are procurers of the quick and constant rewards of right action.

Good habits are considered such an essential part of good salesmanship by H. J. Heinz Company that they devote a whole chapter to that subject in their book, "The Quality of Salesmanship," published for the guidance of their salesmen. Following are a few of the good thoughts it contains:

Begin today to be a man and then have man enough in you to persevere in your manliness. . . .

Trying to be a "good fellow" usually means late hours and excesses, which undermine not only a man's pocket but his health. . . .

Earn your place first and hunt for "good times" when you have reached the point where you can spare the time and the money. When you have reached that point you may have a different notion of what really constitutes a good time.

To those who may still question the important part which good habits play in the new salesmanship, the following by Clarence B. Noelting, director of sales for Faultless Caster Company, manufacturers of Noelting Furniture Hardware, should be interesting:

"We positively will not employ any salesman, regardless of how high he ranks, that is not a good, upright, moral, religious man, for we believe that when a man has these qualities his mind is at peace with the world and he can better present our proposition to customers and prospects, and we also find that buyers have a higher respect—not only for the salesman, but for the house as well, when they employ this type of man."

With the salesman who lives rightly, to talk and act rightly is normal and natural. He needs no veneer when he has to appear before customers whose confidence he must obtain. He finds it unnecessary to attempt untried goodness, unfelt sincerity, unmannerly good fellowship. He "makes good" because he knows that good, practiced, is the only road to success.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"ARGUMENTS ARE WALLS OF SALES RESISTANCE."

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If you want to teach your children good manners, how do you go about it? In much the same way as you would sell a neighbor a piece of property or some goods. You have to make good manners attractive to the child—you have to make the merchandise attractive to the neighbor.

How to do this pleasantly and correctly is being set forth in a series of 26 articles in

The Christian Science Monitor

entitled

THE NEW SALESMANSHIP

written by George Read, President of the Johnson Read Advertising Agency of Chicago, Illinois

This series discusses, in addition to the practical steps of salesmanship, the new angle which is that "selling is no longer getting—it is giving service." An indication of this analysis of salesmanship—what it is and what it is not, and how to practice it—may be gleaned from some of the following topics:

"Pleasant Persistence vs. Aggravating Insistence," "Appealing to the Right Motives of Purchase," "Genuine Geniality Opens the Doors," "Eight Essentials of Good Salesmanship," "Organizing Your Day and Your Talk."

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THE HOME FORUM

A Sojourner in Dreamthorp

LIKE many other excellent things, if Dreamthorp did not exist, it would be necessary to invent just such a village. First of all there never was a place name which murmured the same quiet spell. To whisper its melodious cadence is to sing a little song of two notes which never wearies with monotony. To linger long over those rich, mellow tones is to enter upon enchanted ground. And through the portals of two musical syllables one passes into the peace of the village and of the volume which bears its name.

For Dreamthorp is a real village, as real as the volume itself, discovered as well as invented by Alexander Smith —"somewhere" in southern Scotland. "The several towns and villages in which, in my time, I have pitched a tent did not please, for one obscure reason or another: this one was too large, t'other too small; but when, on a summer evening, about the hour of eight, I first beheld Dreamthorp, with its westward-looking windows painted by sunset, its children playing in the simple, straggling street, . . . the great tower of the ruined castle rising high into the rosy air, with a whole troop of swallows—by distance made as small as gnats—skimming about its rents and fissures;—when I first beheld all this, I felt instinctively that my knapsack might be taken off my shoulders, that my tired feet might wander no more, that at last, on the planet, I had found a home. From that evening I have dwelt here. . . ." Thus do we pass with the discoverer into that ancient domain of ineffable serenity. "Dreamthorp—a castle, a chapel, a lake, a straggling strip of gray houses, with a blue film of smoke over all—lies embosomed in emerald. Summer, with its daisies, runs up to every cottage door. From the little height where I am now sitting, I see it beneath me. . . . The wind and the birds fly over it. . . . I see figures in the street, but hear them not. The hands on the church clock seem always pointing to one hour. Time has fallen asleep in the afternoon sunshine."

But while "Dreamthorp is silent as a picture and the voices of the children are mute," the harvester of its dreams is not idle. Modestly he observes: "I do not think that Mr. Buckle could have written his 'History of Civilization' in Dreamthorp, because in it books, conversation, and the other appurtenances of intellectual life, are not to be procured." Yet his imagination is busy coursing through the events of history which have left Dreamthorp unmoved, through realms of literature conquered with easy grace by this young Alexander, through many secret places of experience known to the understanding heart alone.

No idleness here! as the opening excursion through Dreamthorp, visible and invisible, through ten more up to the final one with Vagabonds, will bear witness. In the second, surely the most suggestive illumination of "The Writing of Essays" in literature, he affirms that the most trivial subject will lead the sympathetic scribe "to the great questions over which the serious imagination loves to brood, . . . just as inevitably as the runnel, trickling among the summer hills, on which sheep are bleating, leads you to the sea; or as, turning down the first street you come to in the city, you are led finally, albeit by many an intricacy, out into the open country, with its waste places and its woods, where you are lost in a sense of strangeness and solitariness." Here with joyous content he finds that the writer lacks for nothing. "He has the day that is passing over his head; and, if unsatisfied with that, he has the world's six thousand years to depasture his gay or serious humor upon. . . . Every thing I see or hear is an essay in bud. The world is everywhere whispering essays, and one need only be the world's amanuensis."

So under the spell of Dreamthorp even "the proverbial expression which last evening the clown dropped as he trudged homeward to supper, the light of the setting sun on his face, expands before" him "to a dozen pages." Although summer moves him to record the most prodigal impressions, yet each one of the seasons holds him rapt with endless novelty. He sees the ripening grain, the "motley crew of reapers" and the plenteous harvest "come swaying home in mighty wains, leaving a largess on the roads for every bird . . ." And now "winter has fallen on Dreamthorp." It is evening and every window in the little village gleams in the frosty night. Now is the time when both day and night are filled with busy labors, writing the most delectable thoughts on Christmas, "holding a levee of departed Christmas nights clad in snowy mantles"; reading prodigiously and then chronicling with the utmost devotion the rewards of reflection.

Although written mostly in 1862-63, when the author was only thirty-two, these twelve essays reflect the mature insight of a man at least twice as old. No more humanly interpretive description of Chaucer has been conceived; nothing so final on the important Scotch poet, William Dunbar. Yet the young seer of Dreamthorp would never have appropriated the title of critic. He was content to enjoy both the great classics and certain more companionable volumes, which he has revealed with an irresistible charm in "A Shelf in My Bookcase."

Relentless pressure of circumstance deepened and ripened this gifted character, as it were, prematurely. Born of humble parentage he was forced from childhood to long hours of grinding labor in the mills of Glasgow, yet through heroic effort he managed to educate himself. When only twenty-two, he sprang from obscurity into fame at the publication of a long poem, "A Life-Drama," which proved no less than a sensation even in an age of great poetry. In recognition of his brilliant promise as well as attainment, he was made secretary of Edinburgh University and continued in that capacity until the end of his career.

In spite of his sudden rise to prominence, he proved utterly indifferent to the acclaim of the world. With simple candor he confessed: "To be occasionally quoted is the only fame I care for." He was thinking, I suppose, of his verse which has long since passed into oblivion. But a devoted if small circle of essay-lovers will never tire of quoting from the rich chronicles of Dreamthrop. Rather shall those of the circle not think of "quoting" as from literature. Often will they seek the refuge discovered by the prophet of Dreamthorp and share the wisdom which he found there.

P. K.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Composer of Lieder

Ever since childhood, Franz had admired Vogl, the Imperial Opera singer to whom he had often listened with breathless attention. There was something in Vogl's voice that attracted Franz—a warmth, a freshness, a lyric splendor. Franz loved to listen to it.

"There is one man who could sing my Lieder divinely!" Franz once exclaimed to Schober.

"Well, why don't you approach him with your songs? Perhaps he will like them so much that he'll sing them at his concerts."

Franz shrugged his shoulders in doubt. But he did not dismiss the thought from his mind. He had often thought of approaching Vogl with his songs. The fact that Schober, too, suggested it convinced him that the idea was not altogether an absurd one, and emboldened him to pursue it. One day, therefore, he wrapped up a few songs and hurried to the dressing-rooms of the Opera House. There was yet an hour before curtain-rise. Vogl would surely be there.

A timid knock at Vogl's door.

"Come in!"

Franz felt the perspiration dampen his face. Slowly he opened the door and timidly entered. He saw a long, handsome, wrinkled face peering at him.

"Herr Vogl?"

A nod.

"I am Franz Schubert—a composer—a composer of Lieder. I thought you might want to see some of them. I brought a few with me."

Vogl reached lazily for the bundle, and hummed to himself as he scanned the manuscripts. He finished "Ganymede," and Franz, watching carefully, could perceive no change in Vogl's expression. Vogl went through Augenlied with the same calmness, the same indifference.

"I'll tell you what I think, Herr—Herr—Oh, yes, Herr Schubert. I think that there is stuff in you, but that you are too little the actor, too little the charlatan. You squander your fine thoughts instead of developing them. But you will learn how to use your talents more wisely before long."

Then Vogl noticed Franz's disappointment. The composer's lips twitched slightly.

Vogl laughed heartily.

"That's what I would say offhand, of course. You see, Herr Schubert, I haven't the time to study your songs now. Suppose you leave them here. I'll look them over at my leisure. Leave your address with me so that I can send them back with my opinion."

A week passed and not a word from Vogl. Franz despaired of hearing from him. Had Vogl ever looked at those songs? Was he displeased with them? Franz thought of visiting Vogl once again, but this time he did not have the courage.

Then, when he had at last given up hope, he heard from him. He was composing, one afternoon two weeks later, when his door burst open suddenly. Franz turned around sharply. It was Vogl!

"Did you, did you compose *this?*"

Vogl asked even before he entered, panting for breath. He was waving the manuscript of the Erlkönig at Franz.

Franz could not answer.

"Why, my boy—! But I'll sing it for you!"

He led Franz to the piano and then began singing. When he finished, there were tears in Franz's eyes.

"Ah, Herr Vogl, you are a great artist! A great artist. I am proud and happy that you deign to sing my Lied."

Vogl embraced Franz tenderly.

"Herr Schubert, how can one help being a great artist when one is privileged to sing a song like this?"—DAVID EWEN, in "The Unfinished Symphony. A story-life of Franz Schubert."

Courtesy of The Detroit Institute of Arts

The Old-Fashioned Gown. From a Painting by Ivan Olinsky

ART teachers report that, not infrequently, in children's drawing classes, when the subject of the imaginative work is given out as "Having a Good Time," little girls will portray, sometimes with striking realism, "dressing up." Indeed, what grown-up woman of today does not recall yesterday's thrill of "dressing up"? The search through battered trunks and boxes in the attic for Mother's, or even for Grandmother's wedding dress, made in the quaint styles of bygone days? Or the parading in high-heeled slippers several sizes too large?

This charmingly serious child in the old-fashioned gown of blue-and-tan plaid, with her long, soft hair caught up by a simple velvet band, shows how especially felicitous Ivan G. Olinsky can be in his treatment of children. While his portraits of children are always captivating, he also introduces them into his works in a decorative sense.

In this painting the balancing of the dark hair with the deep tones of the Chinese vase, the beauty of the design, the effect of light, the gay and charming background, all are typical of the artist.

Ivan Olinsky, who was born in southern Russia, came to America at the age of thirteen. He studied at the National Academy of Design, where he has since been on the faculty, as well as in well-known studios in France and Italy; he was for a time assistant to that forceful American painter, John La Farge. He is a member of many art societies and has won a number of prizes, his paintings of varied types being always decorative and well designed.

Friends on Mars

(Written upon reading of the observations from Mount Wilson Observatory.)

Now we have come into that larger place
Previsioned by the prophet and the seer,
Above the lines of time and measured space
There are the clear
Wide distances of an unfathomed day,
And we may watch the planets at their play.

The little limits of our borderland
Have given up their strict, denying hold;
We mount and mount among the shining spheres
And find the gold
And silver of infinities of stars,
And go a-neighboring with friends on Mars.

EDNA H. HOWE.

Night on the Great Beach

Facing North, the beam of Nauset becomes part of the dune night. As I walk toward it, I see the lantern, now as a star of light which waxes and wanes three mathematic times, now as a lovely pale flare of light behind the rounded summits of the dunes. The changes in the atmosphere change the colour of the beam; it is now whitish, now flame golden, now golden red; it changes its form as well, from a star to a blare of light, from a blare of light to a cone of radiance sweeping a circumference of fog. To the west of Nauset I often see the apocalyptic flash of the great light at the Highland reflected on the clouds or even on the moisture of the starlit air. . . .

All night long the lights of coastwise vessels pass at sea, green lights going south, red lights moving north. Fishing schooners and flounder draggers anchor two or three miles out, and keep a bright riding light burning on the mast. I see them come to anchor at sundown, but I rarely see them go, for they are off at dawn. When busy at night, these fishermen illumine their decks with a scatter of oil flares. From shore, the ships might be thought afire. I have watched the scene through a night glass. I could see no smoke, only the waving flares, the reddish radiance on sail and rigging, an edge of reflection overside, and the enormous night and sea beyond. . . .

The beach at night has a voice all its own, a sound in fullest harmony with its spirit and mood—with its little, dry noise of sand forever moving, with its solemn, overspilling, rhythmic seas, with its eternity of stars that sometimes seem to hang down like lamps from the high heavens. — HENRY BESTON, in "The Outermost House."

God Our Refuge

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN A time of industrial depression resulting in unemployment and want, troubled men are prone to look in the wrong direction for relief. Material remedies and resources are sadly inadequate; they do not furnish security. Only one secure abiding place exists, the one designated by the Psalmist in his comforting declaration, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

God, the Supreme Being, fulfills all the conditions of the perfect shelter. He is always present; nothing can be nearer to us than God. This divine retreat is therefore always at hand. Wherever one may be, just there is this spiritual resort. Wherever there is a needy, imperiled heart, right there is the rock of refuge of Truth. It may be reached instantly, as swiftly as the flight of thought. Indeed, this stronghold is attained by knowing that in reality we are already within it. In the words of the Scriptures, "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe."

This spiritual habitation, the "Rock of Ages," never can be shaken or moved. Boundless in extent, it provides accommodation for all, since it is the realm of Mind and its numberless ideas. Because it is omnipresent, everyone may seek and find its shelter and tranquillity.

One may say, This doctrine offers a most pleasing prospect, but will it really profit one who is submerged in misfortune? In reply it may be said that Christian Science makes this divine refuge available so that all may enjoy its security. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 83): "Science only can explain the incredible good and evil elements now coming to the surface. Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days."

It will be evident to any candid reasoner that the way to be freed from error is to know the truth; to be rid of evil one must gain good. Now God, good, being true or real, His opposite, or wrong of every kind, must be untrue, unreal. When contemplating the vicissitudes of material existence, how often the thoughtful person is inclined to ask, What is it all about? In the light of Christian Science, this worldly round of pain and pleasure, this changeful, enigmatical experience called mortal existence, is found to be an illusion, a dream, from which everyone must awaken to discover that he is forever safe in the universe of Spirit, an heir of immortal blessedness. This is the welcome, demonstrable revelation of the Science of Christianity, which is enabling a multitude of grateful hearts to obtain deliverance from the difficulties that beset them. The Christianly scientific understanding of God and man, and the relation existing between them, is an ever present help. It constitutes the only adequate refuge for humanity.

In this eternal habitation is no lack or limitation, but an inexhaustible fullness of good for all. In this land of plenty, under the government of divine intelligence, there can be no unemployment, no periods of depression in the only true business of reflecting God, no interruptions in the operation of the heavenly law of supply and demand. All of the children of Spirit are continuous workers, perpetually employed and maintained in harmonious, fruitful service. Thus the notion of heaven as a place of freedom from work is displaced by the idea of a state of consciousness in which activity is the rule; and this accords with the Bible description of the holy city, wherein it is stated that "his [God's] servants shall serve him."

As these facts are realized by each individual, and as this spiritual dwelling place is entered by the door of right thinking and acting, genuine peace and safety will be experienced in increasing measure; the bountiful goodness of God will be progressively manifested in daily affairs. Thus the truth of the following reassuring statement from Science and Health (p. 444) will be demonstrated: "Step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gott unsere Zuflucht

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

ZU EINER Zeit geschäftlichen Tiefstandes mit seinem Gefolge von Arbeitslosigkeit und Mangel sind beunruhigte Menschen geneigt, in der falschen Richtung nach Abhilfe zu suchen. Weltliche Mittel und Hilfsquellen erweisen sich als kläglich unzulänglich und bieten keine Sicherheit. Es gibt nur eine sichere Wohnstätte, auf die der Psalmist hinwies in seiner tröstlichen Erklärung: „Gott ist unsre Zuversicht und Stärke, eine Hilfe in den großen Nöten, die uns getroffen haben".

Gott, das höchste Wesen, erfüllt alle Bedingungen eines vollkommenen Schutzes. Er ist immer gegenwärtig; nichts kann uns näher sein als Gott. Diese göttliche Zuflucht ist daher immer gegenwärtig. Gerade da, wo wir sind, ist diese geistige Zuflucht. Wo ein bedürftiges, bedrohtes Herz ist, gerade dort ist der schützende Fels der Wahrheit. Er kann augenblicklich, mit der Schnelligkeit des Gedankens, erreicht werden. Ja, wir gelangen in diese Feste durch das Wissen, daß wir in Wirklichkeit schon darin sind. In der Bibel lesen wir: „Der Name des Herrn ist ein festes Schloß; der Gerechte läuft dahin und wird beschirmt".

Diese geistige Wohnstätte, der „Fels der Zeiten", kann nie erschüttert oder bewegt werden. In ihrer unbegrenzten Ausdehnung bietet sie allen Menschen Unterkunft; denn sie ist das Reich des Gemüts und seiner zahllosen Ideen. Da dieses Reich allgegenwärtig ist, kann jeder darin Schutz und Ruhe suchen und finden.

Hier könnte jemand sagen: Diese Lehre bietet eine überaus angenehme Aussicht; kann sie aber jemand, der tief im Unglück steckt, wirklich nützen? Die Antwort hierauf ist, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft diese göttliche Zuflucht zugänglich macht, damit alle ihre Sicherheit genießen können. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 83): „Die Wissenschaft allein vermag die unglaublich guten und bösen Elemente, die jetzt an die Oberfläche kommen, zu erklären. Die Sterblichen müssen ihre Zuflucht in der Wahrheit finden, um dem Irrtum dieser letzten Tage zu entrinnen".

Es muß jedem aufrichtigen Denker einleuchten, daß man vom Irrtum dadurch frei wird, daß man die Wahrheit kennt; um das Böse los zu werden, muß man das Gute erlangen. Da nun Gott, das Gute, wahr oder wirklich ist, muß Sein Gegenteil, Falsches jeder Art, unwahr oder unwirklich sein. Wie oft fühlt sich der nachdenkende Mensch beim Betrachten der Wechselfälle des körperlichen Daseins veranlaßt zu fragen: Worum handelt es sich denn? Im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft erweist sich dieser weltliche Kreislauf von Schmerz und Lust, dieses wechselvolle, rätselhafte Leben, das sogenannte sterbliche Dasein, als Trugvorstellung, als Traum, aus dem jeder erwachen muß, um zu entdecken, daß er im Weltall des Geistes auf ewig geborgen, daß er ein Erbe unsterblicher Seligkeit ist. Das ist die willkommene, beweisbare Offenbarung der Wissenschaft des Christentums, durch die sich zahllose dankbare Menschen von den sie bedrängenden Schwierigkeiten befreien können. Gott und den Menschen und ihre Beziehung zueinander christlich-wissenschaftlich verstehen ist eine immer gegenwärtige Hilfe. Dieses Verständnis ist die einzige hinreichende Zuflucht der Menschen.

In dieser ewigen Wohnstätte herrscht kein Mangel und keine Begrenzung sondern unerschöpflicher Reichtum des Guten für alle. In diesem Lande der Fülle kann es unter der Herrschaft der göttlichen Intelligenz keine Arbeitslosigkeit, keine Zeiten des Tiefstandes in dem allein wahren Geschäft des Widerspiegelns Gottes, keine Unterbrechung in dem Wirken des himmlischen Gesetzes des Angebots und der Nachfrage geben. Sämtliche Kinder des Geistes sind Dauerarbeiter, die in harmonischem, fruchtbarem Dienste ununterbrochen beschäftigt sind und bleiben. So tritt an Stelle der Vorstellung vom Himmel als einem Ort des Preiseins von Arbeit die Idee, daß er ein Bewußtseinszustand ist, in dem Tätigkeit die Regel ist; und dies stimmt mit der biblischen Beschreibung der heiligen Stadt überein, in der „seine [Gottes] Knechte ihm dienen werden", wie wir lesen.

Erkennt jeder einzelne diese Tatsachen, und geht er durch die Tür rechten Denkens und Handelns in diese geistige Wohnstätte ein, so erlebt er in zunehmendem Maße echten Frieden und echtes Geborgensein, und im täglichen Leben bekundet sich immer mehr die Fülle der göttlichen Güte. So wird die Wahrheit der ermutigenden Erklärung in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 444) bewiesen: „Schritt für Schritt werden diejenigen, die ihr Vertrauen auf Gott setzen, finden, daß Gott . . . unsre Zuversicht und Stärke, eine Hilfe in den großen Nöten ist".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

In Camp With the Indians

Through the whole of the next morning we were moving forward among the hills. On the following day the heights closed around us, and the passage of the mountains began in earnest. Before the village left its camping-ground, I set forward in company with the Eagle-Feather, an Indian of powerful frame. His son, a light-limbed boy, rode with us, and another young brave, named The Panther, was also of the party. Leaving the village out of sight behind us, we rode together up a rocky defile.

After a while, however, the Eagle-Feather discovered in the distance some appearance of game and set off with his son in pursuit of it, while I went forward with The Panther.

What a noble-looking fellow he was! As he suffered his ornamented buffalo-robe to fall in folds about his loins, his stately and graceful figure was fully displayed; and while he sat his horse in an easy attitude and with the long feathers of the prairie-cock fluttering from the crown of his head, he seemed the very model of a wild prairie rider. He had not the same features as the other Indians and in his countenance I gladly read that there were many points of sympathy between him and me. We became excellent friends, and as we rode forward together through rocky passages, deep dells, and little barren plains, he occupied himself very zealously in teaching me the Dahcotah language.

After a while, we came to a grassy recess where some gooseberry bushes were growing at the foot of a rock, and these offered such temptation to my companion that he gave over his instructions and stopped so long to gather the fruit that before we were in motion again the van of the village came into view. A squaw appeared, leading down her pack-horse among the rocks above. Indian after Indian followed, and the little dell was soon crowded with the throng.

That morning's march was one not to be forgotten. I rode to the top of the hill whence I could look down on the cavalcade as it passed beneath my feet; and, far on the left, I could see its thin and broken line, visible only at intervals, stretching away for miles among the mountains. On the farthest ridge, horsemen were still descending like mere specks in the distance.

I remained on the hill until all had passed and then, descending, followed in their wake. A little farther on I found a very small meadow, set deeply among steep mountains; and here the whole village had encamped. The little spot was crowded with a host of Indians. Some of the lodges were already ret up, or the squaws were busy in drawing the heavy coverings of skin over the upright pieces. Others were as yet mere frame-works, while some were bare poles. More coverings, and poles lay scattered on the ground among buffalo robes, bales of meat, domestic utensils, harness, and weapons. Squaws were yelling gaily at each other; horses, eager to be disburdened of their loads, were rearing and plunging; dogs were yelping; while the flutter of feathers and the gleam of savage ornaments added liveliness to the scene. The small children ran about amid the crowd, while many of the boys were scrambling among the overhanging rocks, or standing with their little bows in their hands, looking down upon the throng.

In contrast with the general bustling activity, a circle of old men and warriors sat in the midst, . . . in profound indifference and tranquillity. At length order came to the camp. The horses were driven away to feed along the adjacent valley, and the whole throng assumed an air of listless respose. — FRANCIS PARKMAN, in "The Oregon Trail."

Walter de la Mare's Garden

Walter de la Mare has a garden in Buckinghamshire. It was [illegible] when I saw it first, the same purple, the same gold as in Kent, but near to the house, a smaller, more open space, exquisitely intimate. At dusk it was like one of his own stanzas, close yet aloof, a trifle sad. The tall, dark poet, one of the best-beloved men in England, walks you around it as though it were in Hymettus, too honied a thing to be kept to himself. When you get back to the door, which is in the side of the house, and overlooking a hill, he points out to you the towers of Windsor in the distance, miles away. It is like looking at a picture in a lovely dream. — LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "A Victorian Village."

Forsythia

Only forsythia's golden flame
Pledges return of spring
Under these chill, reluctant skies,
Bereft of beating wing.

Caught by a sudden blast, her stars
Twinkle down lane and street
Until, faint on the driven air,
A hint of May lies sweet.

Spring lingers hesitant and shy
Among New England hills.
Only forsythia's golden flame
Her promised word fulfills.

ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE KEITH.

"The Loftiest of Poets"

The relation of Dante to literature is monumental, and marks the era at which the modern begins. He is not only the first great poet, but the first great prose writer who used a language not yet subdued to literature, . . . thus giving an incalculable impulse to the culture of his countrymen by making the laity free of what had hitherto been the exclusive guild of clerks. Whatever poetry had preceded him, whether in the Romance or Teutonic tongues, is interesting mainly for its simplicity without forethought, or, as in the Nibelungen, for a kind of savage grandeur. . . .

But Dante is not merely the founder of modern literature. He would have been that if he had never written anything more than his Canzoni, which for elegance, variety of rhythm, and fervor of sentiment were something altogether new. They are of a higher mood than any other poems of the same style in their own language, or indeed in any other. In beauty of phrase and subtlety of analogy they remind one of some of the Greek tragic choruses. We are constantly moved in them by a nobleness of tone, whose absence in many admired lyrics of the kind is poorly supplied by conceits. So perfect is Dante's mastery of his material, that in compositions, as he himself has shown, so artificial, the form seems rather organic than mechanical, which cannot be said of the best of the Provençal poets who led the way in this kind. Dante's sonnets also have a grace and tenderness which have been seldom matched. His lyrical excellence would have got him into the Collections, and he would have made here and there an enthusiast as Donne does in English, but his great claim to remembrance is not merely Italian. It is that he was the first Christian poet, in any proper sense of the word, the first who so subdued dogma to the uses of plastic imagination as to make something that is still poetry of the highest order after it has suffered the disenchantment inevitable in the most perfect translation. . . .

Perhaps it seems little to say that Dante was the first great poet who ever made a poem wholly out of himself, but, rightly looked at, it implies a wonderful self-reliance and originality in his genius.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, in "Among My Books."

Luella Suggests Squash Pie

Not only at our own board does Luella's mild but inflexible tyranny rule me. It follows us into restaurants, and fixes me in the adamantine protectiveness of her gaze. Should I attempt to evade the more solid and substantial highways of the menu, wandering fancifully in the byways where whipped-cream trifles, and fudge-sauced inconsequentialities beckon and allure, I am brought firmly, though kindly, back to substantiality and solidity by Luella's leading hand.

On this day, however, I rather congratulated myself that I was escaping Luella's surveillance. For we were taking our luncheon in one of those diverting and adventurous restaurants, better known as cafeterias, where one, armed with a tray, wanders mazed and enthralled down long corridors lined with a bewildering multiplicity of food.

With an air of what I hoped was guileless innocence, I contrived to linger over the soups, till Luella had progressed farther along, her thoughts set at rest by the evident and intense interest I was evincing in such comfortable fare. After a choice I pushed on manfully, until the bread counter brought me to a definite and conclusive halt. When I had finally torn myself away from there after a stirring and arduous choosing, I progressed till I arrived at the table where Luella had already established herself.

And, strangely enough, to my great relief and astonishment, Luella paid no heed to the contents of my tray. Her gaze was fixed and dreamy, and, in some indefinable way, disturbed and dissatisfied.

"I just saw Mr. Horton," she said absently. "And, do you know what he had for lunch? Just a single toasted-cheese sandwich, and a piece of squash pie." Her tone was almost indignant.

Now, Mr. Horton is one whom we see occasionally, but we have not even a bowing acquaintance with the gentleman. He goes his way, as we go ours, though I fancy sometimes that in our passing there is a warmth of at least a common awareness of each other's existence.

However, I cannot say that I was deeply moved by the enumeration of Mr. Horton's choice of luncheon. I was more interested at the moment in making of my own luncheon a past and forgotten event.

Luella, as it happened, had squash pie also, a substantial wedge of that durable dessert. I made no remarks anent the sudden popularity of squash pie. But, as I ate, I was conscious of a great and growing relief. Luella, with her gaze fixed on some new focal point, was allowing my luncheon to pass unnoticed.

As she attacked her dessert, Luella brought her gaze back to the present reality of her responsibility with a jerk. "Where," she asked, and the firmness of tone matched the accusing glance with which she fixed me, "is the squash pie I gave you?"

I met her gaze with blank amazement. "The squash pie you gave me?" I repeated amazedly. "You gave me no pie."

A gleam of alarmed uncertainty pierced the smooth surface of Luella's inflexible inquisition. "But, I gave you a piece of squash pie when you came beside me at the dessert counter. I put a piece of pie on your tray, and told you to take it. I said: 'You must take this; it's awfully good.'"

Her expression was wild and wandering now. Then, through the maze of my puzzlement, shone a gleam of light. Mr. Horton's topcoat was the same color as mine. And Luella heightens the effect of her commands sometimes by refusing to lift her eyes to my glances of protestation.

"What," I gasped, between spasms of laughter, "did you say Mr. Horton had for lunch?"

Disturbing remembrance swept over Luella's placidity. Her composure sagged and rippled in consternation. "But," she stammered. "But, he took it without a word."

Fresh confusion gripped her. "I remember that he did stare at me rather oddly when he passed me with his tray."

I fought with my mirth, and won by enough to be able to gasp, "Oh, let this be a lesson to you, Luella."

"But, he took it without a word," Luella repeated. "He took it without protest."

I saw the corners of her mouth tremble, and glanced away lest I disgrace us both by another outburst. The picture of Mr. Horton's amazement, at having Luella step so firmly into his luncheon affairs, would not away. It stayed to tickle and excite my already uncontrollable mirth.

"A toasted-cheese sandwich for lunch," Luella sniffed. "I'm glad he got that piece of squash pie."

"Undoubtedly," I answered, "it was a beautiful answer to his indecision."

"Well, he must have been undecided, else he would not have halted at the dessert counter," Luella mused. Then a fresh angle of the happening struck her. "That," she proclaimed triumphantly, "was the manner of the true gentleman. He took it without word or protest."

How could I answer that? When I glanced again at Luella, she had regained all her equanimity. "I do wish," she said gently, "that you'd get a piece of this squash pie for yourself. It's really awfully good."

B. B. F.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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VIRGIN ISLANDS' NEEDS SURVEYED BY GOVERNMENT

Hopeful Note Sounded as to Possibilities of Their Self-Support

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 25—A strongly optimistic note as to the possibilities of the Virgin Islands becoming self-supporting was sounded here Thursday by Dr. W. W. Skinner, assistant chief of the chemical and technological research unit of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, upon his return from a thorough survey of the natural resources of this American possession.

In the judgment of Dr. Skinner development of diversified agriculture and local fisheries offers every hope for restoring the economic stability of the Caribbean Islands. He also urgently recommended a modernization of the bay oil industry.

Dr. Skinner's report was received in the capital with the greatest interest, first, because his recommendations are exactly in line with the economic rehabilitation program that President Hoover has initiated in the Virgin Islands, and secondly, because of the encouraging hope Dr. Skinner holds out for improvement in living conditions there.

Visited by President

President Hoover, following his brief visit to St. Thomas, the capital of the possession, was inclined to be pessimistic over the possibilities of the islands becoming self-sustaining. A remark he made in connection with this view stirred considerable resentment among the native population in the Virgin islands.

In his report today, Dr. Skinner expresses the view that there is no reason why, with the proper development of their resources the islands should not become self-supporting. He points out that in neighboring islands under British rule conditions are much better and that with adequate support marked improvement can be effected in the Virgin Islands.

The greatest need at present, Dr. Skinner declared, is a diversification of agriculture which will permit the people there to produce food necessary for their maintenance. At the same time that agriculture is thus being modernized, Dr. Skinner counsels that improved methods for catching fish which abound in the warm waters surrounding the islands should be introduced.

These two measures alone, Dr. Skinner is confident, will markedly improve the living standard of the natives and put them on the road to economic independence.

Antiquated Methods Used

Dr. Skinner strongly advises modernization of the bay oil industry. He declared that the harvesting of the bay plant and the technology of bay oil production is now carried on by antiquated methods which should be eliminated.

As to the possibilities of sugar cane production in the Virgin Islands, Dr. Skinner said that under present adverse conditions of prolonged drought and world overproduction that the islands cannot compete successfully with areas more favorable to cane growing, such as Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and Hawaii.

The Island of St. Croix, in the opinion of Dr. Skinner, offers an excellent opportunity for the production of valuable insecticidal plants of great value to American agriculture. He found that the British agricultural authorities in Trinidad are also of the opinion that the exceedingly dry islands of the archipelago, such as St. Croix, St. Kitt's and Antiqua are especially suited to such an undertaking. With this objective in view Dr. Skinner made tentative arrangements with the Commissioner of Agriculture for the British West Indies for experimental culture of certain promising insecticidal plants.

IN THE SHIP LANES

A SERIES of all-expense tours are being offered by the Canada Steamship Lines for the coming season, including an eight-day voyage from Toronto, across Lake Ontario, down the St. Lawrence to the Saguenay and up that as far as Chicoutimi. The Canada Steamship Lines operate a number of vessels over this route, and journeys may be taken independently, if preferred, it being possible to go from Toronto to Montreal in 27 hours, including shooting the Lachine Rapids. From Montreal it is an overnight trip to Quebec.

Extensions of journeys along the St. Lawrence include a voyage further down the river to Murray Bay, thence to Hotel Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay. The journey up the Saguenay and return is made at such hours of the day as permit the most effective sight-seeing, and upon return a stopover at the Château Frontenac at Quebec is possible.

New York-Gulf Service

The Clyde-Mallory Lines have replaced the steamship H. R. Mallory, in the New York-Miami-Galveston service by the steamships Mohawk and Seminole. These two are commodious ships, which regularly ply in the Florida route in winter. During the summer season they will depart from New York on Saturdays for the six-day voyage to Galveston, and northbound will similarly leave on Saturdays. A call will be made at Miami each way. Special rates for automobiles, when accompanied by passengers, are offered in the ships' garages.

Week-End Cruises

Expanding rapidly as a result of the Cunard Line's innovation with a week-end voyage on the steamship Mauretania, several transatlantic lines have entered this form of business for journeys of three or four days by their leading ships, between transatlantic crossings. The French Line offers six days afloat, with full-day visits to Bermuda and Halifax, in the steamship Paris, which will leave New York Aug. 8, with accommodations for 700 passengers.

The Cosulich Line will operate a four-day cruise from New York to Halifax on Sept. 4 with its motorship Vulcania.

The steamship Belgenland, of the Red Star Line, will also make several six-day voyages to Nova Scotia, remaining in Halifax two days. Each of these trips will leave New York on Saturday, beginning July 18, and a group of entertainers will be taken along to give theatrical performances.

For this purpose the Belgenland will be out of transatlantic service for practically the entire summer.

The Cunard Line—gratified by its initial experiment—is now sending its steamships Berengaria and Aquitania on week-end voyages between transatlantic crossings.

Irish Service

The North German Lloyd Line is offering a direct service from New York to Cobh (Queenstown), in addition to the regular calls made at Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen by the steamship Columbus. The Columbus is the largest vessel to operate direct to an Irish port, and these calls will be made on her sailings from New York on June 1 and June 22.

New Italian Ship

Improving its service between Trieste and Alexandria, the Lloyd Triestino has placed the motor vessel Victoria in this route, with her first sailing scheduled for June 27. The Victoria is capable of a speed of 22 knots, permitting her to make the journey between Italy and Egypt in 60 hours. She has a gross tonnage of about 15,000, and carries 324 passengers. The line is a subsidiary of the Cosulich Line, operating from New York.

Second Class Eliminated

Conforming to the methods obtaining to an ever-increasing extent in the North Atlantic route, the Canadian Pacific steamships have recently changed the class designations on transpacific liners of the company to "cabin class." Third class on the Empress of Japan and the Empress of Canada will be changed to "tourist," while steerage will hereafter be known as "third class."

Coincident with this change the company announced that the first-class space on the new Empress of Britain, which will shortly make her first transatlantic voyage, will be designated "apartments," due to the size of the cabins in this class.

Steamship Schedules

A series of tours partly by rail and with extensions by water are being offered by the Lehigh Valley Railroad on an all-expense basis. One tour includes a journey from New York or other eastern points to Buffalo, from which point passengers are taken on a week's cruise through the Great Lakes as far as Duluth, with calls at intermediate ports such as Cleveland, Detroit and Mackinac Island.

Another tour includes a voyage eastward from Buffalo over Lake Ontario, through the Thousand Islands, down the St. Lawrence to Quebec and to the Saguenay, with return as far as Montreal. At that point the Delaware & Hudson Railroad is used as far as Plattsburg, from which point passengers sail down Lake Champlain and cross over to Lake George for a further water trip. The final part of the tour is also by water from Albany to New York down the Hudson.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, April 30

Republic, United States for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Homeric, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Halifax, Gothenburg.

Friday, May 1

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Lancastria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, May 2

Cedric, White Sar, for Cobh, Liverpool; Europe (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; New Amsterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Rochambeau, French, for Vigo, Havre; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Saturnia (12:15 a. m.), Cosulich, for Naples, Patras, Trieste; Santa Elisa, Grace, for west coast South America; Aconcagua, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, May 6

George Washington, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, May 3

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Monday, May 4

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

Wednesday, May 6

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, May 8

President Johnson, Dollar, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, May 9

Calawali, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, May 9

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, April 30

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, May 1

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, May 3

Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Monday, May 4

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Westerland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Laurentic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; California, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Guatemala, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Rotterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Galway, Halifax; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Santa Clara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, May 5

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Excalibur, American Export, from Alexandria.

Wednesday, May 6

France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, May 3

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

RUSSIAN PURCHASES IN AMERICA GAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Agricultural machinery and supplies to the value of over $63,000,000 were bought by the Soviet Union in America during the last year. This sum, which represents a little less than half of the total Soviet purchases in the United States, is considerably in excess of the value of all Russian imports from America in 1913.

It is significant as an indication of the serious effort which is being made to raise the productivity of Russian agriculture by providing it with modern machinery.

Children at Work On Domesday Book

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—School children in all parts of England are to help make a Domesday Book of the twentieth century. In Staffordshire, which was one of the first counties to begin the work in its schools, 300 complete sets of maps were issued by the Director of Education to the teachers and scholars, and these teachers and scholars are now busily at work dividing the maps into woodland, meadowland, heathland, gardens, waste land (that which is agriculturally unproductive) and ponds. Even small gardens are marked and the kind of trees growing in each wood.

The children of Warwickshire hope to finish their maps before July, and it has been arranged, through the Director of Education of that county, that all Warwickshire survey maps which are then complete shall be exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Society's show, to be held in Warwick this year.

FRENCH TO GRANT LOAN TO JUGOSLAVIA

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, April 28—The grant of a French loan to Jugoslavia appears imminent as the result of conversations which have continued for several days at Paris between Dr. Stanko Sverijuga, Jugoslavian Minister of Finance and Etienne Flandin, French Finance Minister.

The principal difficulty to be overcome before the loan could be approved concerned the participation of Jugoslavia as a successor state to the former Turkish Empire in settlement of the Ottoman debt.

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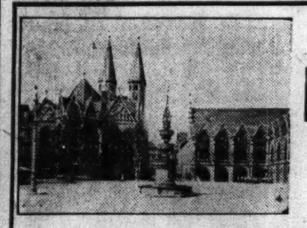

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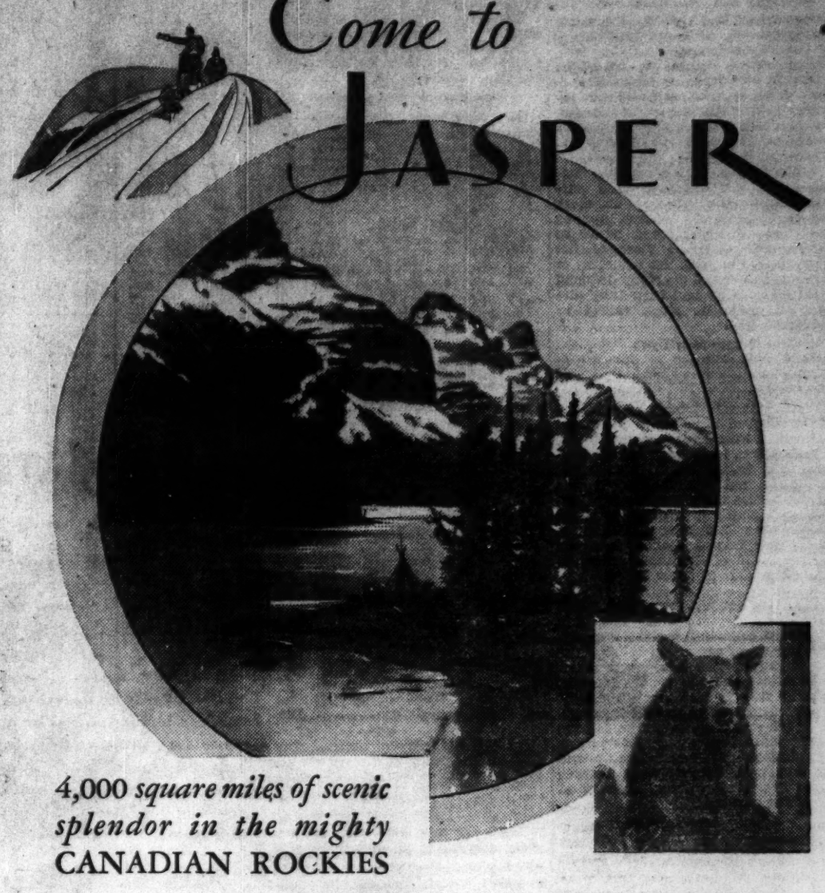

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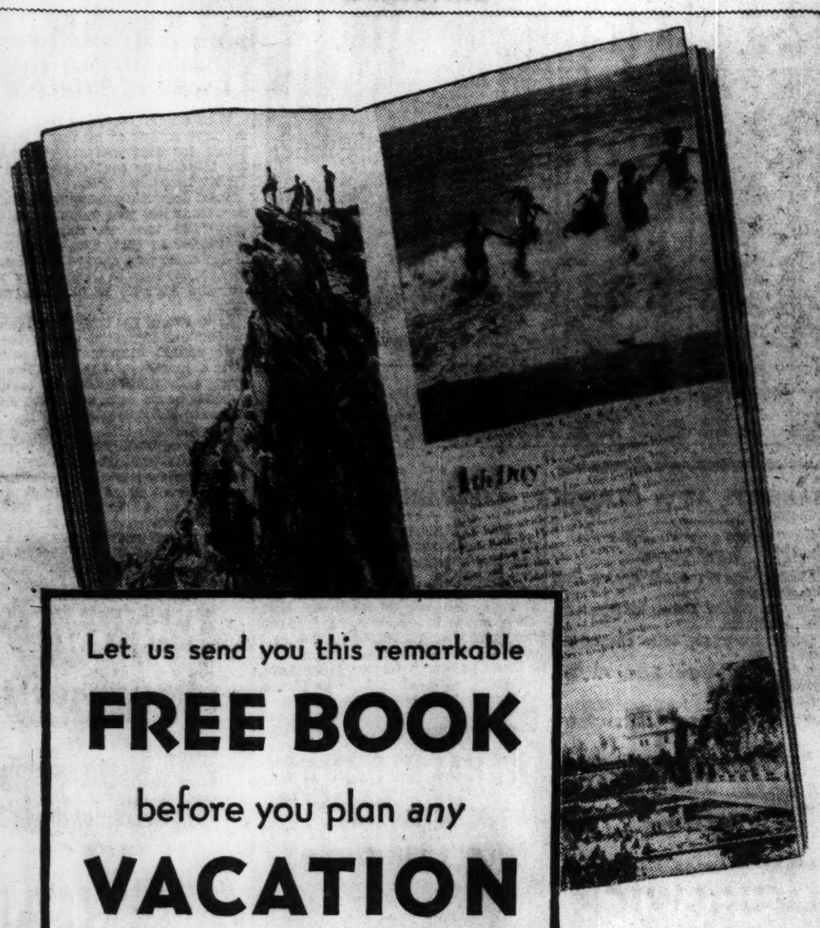

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CHEMICAL AND RAIL STOCKS LEAD DECLINE

New York Market Heavy—Some Short Covering in Last Hour

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The shrinkage of share values was uninterrupted, but considerably retarded in today's stock market.

The recent stream of liquidation, which flooded most of the list yesterday, was narrowed down to the industrial and specialty issues in the main. Electric-power issues held up fairly well, and rails continued to decline only in spots.

United States Steel sold off a couple of points, then recovered partially. The market action of the stock reflected the fairly general opinion that the regular dividend would be announced after the close of the market. In the rails, the reduction of the Illinois Central quarterly dividend from $1.75 to $1 had been fully discounted, and the stock rallied as shorts covered.

Many New Lows

Pennsylvania, however, sagged 2 to a new low since 1926. Allied Chemical, coincident with the retirement of the Nichols interests from the management, dropped 10 points to the lowest since 1926. Miscellaneous issues losing 3 to 5 points included Eastman, McKeesport, Inland Steel, Case, Corn Products and Columbian Carbon. Transamerica was a weak feature, declining 2 points to a new low under 8. American Telephone and International Telephone lost about 2, as did Standard Oil of California, although Standard Oil of New Jersey was steadier.

It was felt in brokerage circles that liquidation of stock which had been placed as collateral against loans by the two firms suspended in the past few days had been largely completed. Uncertainty over dividends, however, is said still to maintain an almost steady stream of selling by investors. Although public utility dividends have in the main been regarded as secure, a reduction of Commonwealth and Southern's annual rate from 60 to 40 cents had been expected, in view of its recent earnings.

Rails Are Steadier

Remembering the stampede of short covering which marked the turn of the market as the December bottom was touched, bears have grown cautious. The amount of stock available to borrow for delivery against short commitments continues to decrease, although there is a question as to how real the scarcity is. At any rate, United States Steel has commanded a premium of ⅛ of a point in the loan crowd, the largest in recent years.

The steadier tone in the rails was partially in response to the growing appreciation, as earnings statements continue to appear, that the carriers made a substantially better showing in March than they did in the first two months of the year. In connection with the better tone in Standard of New Jersey, the annual earnings statement, to appear shortly, is expected to show better than $2 a share. The oils as a group, however, remain friendless, as petroleum prices continue to sink. It is understood that several units in the industry are operating in the red.

In the Standard Statistics Company index of 90 representative shares, the 20 utilities alone, taken as a group, hold well above the low level reached last December. Rails have dipped below that level to a new six-year bottom, and the industrials have drooped to a new low since the summer of 1927.

Short covering in the last hour, apparently based on expectations that U. S. Steel directors would declare the regular dividend at their meeting after the close, turned stocks upward today after a slow decline in the earlier hours.

Sales approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Bonds Quiet

Quiet trading and irregularly lower prices prevailed in the bond market today. The downward trend in foreign loans, was less apparent and the volume was somewhat smaller. German 5½s were firm and Italian 7s were steady, and both of them experienced a larger turnover. German Agricultural Bank 6s of 1960, Chilean 6s, Polish 7s and Uruguayan 6s eased off, usually on a few sales.

Railroad obligations continued to reflect selling pressure, though the declines among them were principally fractional. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s of 1992, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, Great Northern series E 4½s, and St. Paul 5s of 2000 dropped major fractions. An easing tendency was apparent among the higher grade obligations also. Pennsylvania general 4½s and Atchison general 4s showed slight declines at times.

Trading in loans of the United States Government was unusually quiet but prices remained firm. No trades of any sort were reported in a number of them for hours at a time.

BANK SURVEYS AUTO OUTPUT

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—March output of passenger automobiles in the United States, numbering 230,837, totaled the heaviest since last June, and showed the fourth successive monthly increase with a gain of 28 per cent over February, the report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, to be issued April 30, will say. The total was 30 per cent below last March, the report will add, and 55 per cent under the like month of 1929, representing the lowest figure for any March since 1922.

Trade Trend Follows Past Slump Recoveries

THE trend of business so far this year has resembled the horizontal movements that followed major depressions of the past, the Midland Bank, of Cleveland, O., says in the current issue of the Midland Survey.

The usual behavior of the general business curve in such depressions has been a sharp decline lasting roughly from one to two years, followed by several months of sidewise movement and then by a pronounced recovery, the survey says. In the panic of 1907 the decline was followed by four months of small fluctuations before recovery set in. In 1921 the business curve moved sidewise for about six months.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 28	Last Apr. 27
14¼	5½		Abitibi	900	6¼	5¾	6	5¾
52	19¼	6	Abitibi pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	21½
23½	13¼	1.60	Adams Ex	4100	15⅛	13½	13⅝	15⅞
92	83½	5	Adams Ex pf	50	88	88	88	89
22½	18	1.40	Addressograph	200	20	18	18⅛	20½
11⅞	5½		Adv-Rumely	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
⅛	⅛		Ahumada	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
109¾	79	3†	Air Reduc	12800	82¾	79	80¾	83
10¾	4½		Airway El	300	5¼	4¾	4¾	5¼
15¼	7	.40	Alaska Jun	44800	13¼	11¼	12⅝	13¼
12¾	6¾		Alleghany	3000	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6¾
38⅛	34	3½	Alleghany pf	100	34	34	34	34
59	34	5½	Allegh pf Ti	100	34	34	34	
162¾	118	6†	Allied Chem	25800	126¾	118	121	128¼
43¾	28½	2	Allis-Chal	4200	29¾	29	29½	29¾
18⅜	12¼	1	Al Port Cem	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½
23	16½	2	Alpha Portl	2100	17¼	16½	17½	17¾
62¾	36	3†	Am Bk Note	1200	37⅛	36	36	36
29¾	14¼		Am Ag Ch of D	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
38	29½	2.40	Am Brake	400	29½	29½	29½	29½
13⅜	6½		Am Car Fdy	800				9½
63	38	7	Am Pr Bv pf	50	40	38	38	
129¾	106¼	5†	Am Can	23200	114⅝	111¾	113⅝	113¾
33	10¾	3	Am Car & F	2400	20⅞	19⅝	20	20
43¾	21½	2	Am Chain	400	23	21⅝	22	21½
48⅝	38¼	2†	Am Chicle	1300	44½	44	44	44¾
21¼	13	1.40	Am Colortype		13	13	13	
14⅛	6½	..	Am Com Ale	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
33½	19	..	Am Encaust	400	24¾	24¼	24¾	24½
51¾	26¾	..	Am & F Pw	25000	31⅝	28½	29⅝	31¾
90	85¼	7	Am & For P	200	86½	85	85	87
79½	56¾	..	Am Grp Tpf	900	58¾	56¾	57¼	57
10⅜	6¾	..	Am Hawaii		6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8	7⅜	..	Am Hide	400	8	4⅜	4⅜	5⅛
30	10½	..	Am Hide pf	400	12¾	17	17	
31⅝	27¾	3	Am Ice	2400	35¼	25	25	26
77¾	70	6	Am Ice pf	100	70	70	70	
26	12⅜	..	Am Int Corp	4200	14⅝	12¾	14	14½
30¾	17⅞	2	Am Loco	800	18	17⅞	18	18
21½	14¾	..	Am Meteals	100	17	17	17	16½
57¼	50	3†	Am News	20	51	50	50	50
64½	40¾	..	Am Pw&Lt	1407	41½	40¾	41¾	41½
85	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	83½	81½	82½	
21½	14¼	1	Am Radiat	12100	15¾	14¼	14¾	15
12⅜	5	..	Am Renib	300	5¾	5¾	5½	5
37⅜	25¼	..	Am Roll Mill	7400	26⅞	25¼	25⅝	26¾
66	49¼	5	Am Saf Raz	200	49¼	49¼	49½	50¾
13⅝	10¾	..	Am Ship	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
42	34½	5	Am Ship Bld	70	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
58½	39¾	..	Am Smelt	4500	41⅛	39⅝	40	40⅜
41½	19⅜	..	Am Solvents	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
21¼	17⅞	2	Am Sti Fnd	1400	19	18	18	18
113	110	7	Am Sti F pf	10	110	110	110	110
48⅛	37	2†	Am Stores	300	42	41¼	41½	43
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	1800	45¾	44⅛	45¾	45
108½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	103	103	103	104
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	14900	183¼	180¼	181¾	183¾
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	1400	57	55⅝	56¼	57
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	1400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
39⅛	21	..	Am Wool pf	400	27¾	27½	27½	27⅛
8¾	4½	..	Am Zinc	400	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
40¾	26	..	Am Zinc pf	300	32	31½	31½	32
24½	22	1	Anac Wire	200	23⅛	22½	23⅛	23¾
45¾	28¼	1½	Anaconda	7100	29½	28¼	28⅝	28¾
36	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	25	25	25	25¼
18	10	..	Arch Dan	500	10¼	10	10¼	10¾
102	101	7	Arch Dan pf	50	101⅜	101½	101½	101½
109	38½	7	Armour D pf	700	43½	41	43½	42
4½	2	..	Arm Ill A	2100	2¼	2	2	2¼
2¾	1¼	..	Arm Ill B	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
47	15¼	..	Arm Ill pf	500	15½	15½	15½	15¾
7½	3⅜	..	Arnold Cons	400	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
28⅝	23	2†	Asso Apparel	1600	8¼	7¾	8⅛	7¾
39⅜	26	2¼	Asso Dry G	700	31	30	31	30½
31	26⅛	3	Asso Oil	300	31¼	29¾	29¾	
203¾	164¼	10	Atchison	1300	169¾	164¾	168⅛	168
169¾	169¾	5	Atch Top pf	200	197	197	197	197¾
39	20½	1	All G&WI	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
53⅝	12½	..	All Refin	7700	15	14⅜	15	15
54	36¾	4	Atlas Pwd	4800	40½	36¾	38	41
97¾	94⅞	6	Atlas Pwd pf	30	95	95	95	
13¼	8¾	1†	Atlas Stores	800	8½	8¾	8¾	9½
275⅛	161½	4†	Auburn Auto	7600	205	199	202¼	209
27¾	21	3	Austin N A	20	27	27	27	
2¾	1		Auto Sales	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5	3		Auto Sales pf	30	2	2	2	
6⅛	3		Aviation	1400	4	3⅝	3⅞	4

—B—

27⅞	15¾	1¾	Baldwin	3100	16½	15¾	16½	16½
104¾	68	7	Baldw Pf	20	81	81	81	
87⅞	58¾	5	Balt & O	1200	60¾	58¾	59¼	59¼
107	101½	6½	Bamber of	140	103½	102	102	104½
67¾	55	3½	Banner & A	400	55	54¾	54¾	
10	5¼	2	Barker Bros	50	4½	4½	4½	5½
14½	8	1	Barnsdall A	200	9	8	8	9
81	65	4	Beatrice	700	70	68¾	69½	69
4	2¼		Beldine w	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	
89¾	78	5.50	Bele NR ppf	100	79½	79¼	79½	
253½	158¾	1	Bendix	5400	17¼	15¾	17	16¼
48½	32½	2	Best & Co	400	37¼	36½	37½	37
70¾	43¾	4	Beth Steel	1200	47¾	45¼	46¾	46⅝
122⅞	111¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	112¼	111¼	111¼	117
29	20	1½	Blaw Knox	1400	21	20	20	21
179¾	145¼	6†	Bohn Alum	1500	154½	150½	153¾	153½
76½	65⅞	3†	Borden	7200	67⅝	65¾	66¾	67⅜
30¾	18½	1	Borg Warner	3200	19¼	18½	19	19¼
22¾	11½		Bot M A pf	110	13¾	13¾	13¾	2
29¾	14¼	1.40	Briggs	5900	15	14¼	14¼	14⅝
38	29½	2.40	Am Brake	400	29½	29½	29½	29½
13⅜	6½	..	Amer Bdy	800				9½
63	38	7	Am Pr Bv pf	50	40	38	38	
129¾	106¼	5†	Am Can	23200	114⅝	111¾	113⅝	113¾
33	10¾	3	Am Car & F	2400	20⅞	19⅝	20	20
43¾	21½	2	Am Chain	400	23	21⅝	22	21½
48⅝	38¼	2†	Am Chicle	1300	44½	44	44	44¾
21¼	13	1.40	Am Colortype		13	13	13	
14⅛	6½	..	Am Com Ale	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
33½	19	..	Am Encaust	400	24¾	24¼	24¾	24½
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10⅜	6¾	..	Am Hawaii		6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8	7⅜	..	Am Hide	400	8	4⅜	4⅜	5⅛
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31⅝	27¾	3	Am Ice	2400	35¼	25	25	26
77¾	70	6	Am Ice pf	100	70	70	70	
26	12⅜	..	Am Int Corp	4200	14⅝	12¾	14	14½
30¾	17⅞	2	Am Loco	800	18	17⅞	18	18
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64½	40¾	..	Am Pw&Lt	1407	41½	40¾	41¾	41½
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21½	14¼	1	Am Radiat	12100	15¾	14¼	14¾	15
12⅜	5	..	Am Renib	300	5¾	5¾	5½	5
37⅜	25¼	..	Am Roll Mill	7400	26⅞	25¼	25⅝	26¾
66	49¼	5	Am Saf Raz	200	49¼	49¼	49½	50¾
13⅝	10¾	..	Am Ship	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
42	34½	5	Am Ship Bld	70	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
58½	39¾	..	Am Smelt	4500	41⅛	39⅝	40	40⅜
41½	19⅜	..	Am Solvents	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
21¼	17⅞	2	Am Sti Fnd	1400	19	18	18	18
113	110	7	Am Sti F pf	10	110	110	110	110
48⅛	37	2†	Am Stores	300	42	41¼	41½	43
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	1800	45¾	44⅛	45¾	45
108½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	103	103	103	104
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	14900	183¼	180¼	181¾	183¾
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	1400	57	55⅝	56¼	57
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	1400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
39⅛	21	..	Am Wool pf	400	27¾	27½	27½	27⅛
8¾	4½	..	Am Zinc	400	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
40¾	26	..	Am Zinc pf	300	32	31½	31½	32
24½	22	1	Anac Wire	200	23⅛	22½	23⅛	23¾
45¾	28¼	1½	Anaconda	7100	29½	28¼	28⅝	28¾
36	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	25	25	25	25¼
18	10	..	Arch Dan	500	10¼	10	10¼	10¾
102	101	7	Arch Dan pf	50	101⅜	101½	101½	101½
109	38½	7	Armour D pf	700	43½	41	43½	42
4½	2	..	Arm Ill A	2100	2¼	2	2	2¼
2¾	1¼	..	Arm Ill B	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
47	15¼	..	Arm Ill pf	500	15½	15½	15½	15¾
7½	3⅜	..	Arnold Cons	400	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
28⅝	23	2†	Asso Apparel	1600	8¼	7¾	8⅛	7¾
39⅜	26	2¼	Asso Dry G	700	31	30	31	30½
31	26⅛	3	Asso Oil	300	31¼	29¾	29¾	
203¾	164¼	10	Atchison	1300	169¾	164¾	168⅛	168
169¾	169¾	5	Atch Top pf	200	197	197	197	197¾
39	20½	1	All G&WI	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
53⅝	12½	..	All Refin	7700	15	14⅜	15	15
54	36¾	4	Atlas Pwd	4800	40½	36¾	38	41
97¾	94⅞	6	Atlas Pwd pf	30	95	95	95	
13¼	8¾	1†	Atlas Stores	800	8½	8¾	8¾	9½
275⅛	161½	4†	Auburn Auto	7600	205	199	202¼	209
27¾	21	3	Austin N A	20	27	27	27	
2¾	1		Auto Sales	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5	3		Auto Sales pf	30	2	2	2	
6⅛	3		Aviation	1400	4	3⅝	3⅞	4

—C—

53	25½	4	Calif Pack	1000	26¼	25½	26¼	26
25	25		Calif Pet	10	25	25	25	
16⅝	11⅜	1	Campbell	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
43⅜	36¾		Calu & Ariz	360	37⅝	37½	37½	37⅝
11⅜	7⅜		Calu & Hecla	800	8	7⅜	7⅝	8
40¼	23⅞	3	Canada Dry	1900	36½	35¾	36½	35½
45⅝	34⅜	2½	Can Pac	2500	35¼	34⅜	34⅝	34¾
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
16	9½		Capital Adm	400	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
131½	75½	6	Cash Thresh	19200	78¾	75½	77	78¼
52½	26⅝	3	Caterpillar	2500	30	29⅜	29	29½
4	2⅛		Cav-Dobbs	40	3	2½	2½	3
13¾	4½		Celotex ct	300	6¼	6	6	
21⅞	19	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
200	190	6†	Cen of NJ	100	190	190	190	
6¼	2½		Century Rib	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	4
70	57½	7.	Cent Ind pf	20	57¼	57¼	57¼	60
30½	15½	1.50	Cerro de P	2500	17¼	16¼	16⅜	17½
7¼	2¼		Cert-Teed	400	4	4	4	
23¼	8⅞	..	Checker Cab	400	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅜
54½	40	3	Ches Corp	600	41½	40¾	41¾	41½
46½	38¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	39½	38⅜	39½	39⅛
2¾	⅞		Chi & Alton	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅞	5⅛		Chi Gt West	4200	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅜	19¼	1½	Chi Gt W pf	400	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
8⅞	4⅜	..	Chi M&St P	1000	5	4⅝	4⅞	4½
15⅜	8	..	Chi M&S pf	1400	8¼	8	8	8
45½	29½	4	Chi & NW	800	21	29½	29½	30⅞
15⅛	6¾	..	Chi Pneu	1000	7⅞	6¾	6¾	8
35	18	..	Chi Pneu pf	800	19¾	18	18	20
65½	45⅜	5	Chi RY	1400	46¼	45⅜	46	46½
90	83	6	Chi RI 6%	100	85	85	85	85¼
23	20	3	Chi Yel Cab	40	21	20	20¼	20⅞
12¾	10½	..	Chicks Cot O	300	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
33¾	19⅝	2.40	Childs	1800	23¼	19⅞	21⅜	22½
38	25	1½	Chile Copper	50	25	25	25	
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	19100	17½	16¾	17	17⅜
90	77⅝	6½	City Ice pf	40	88¾	88	88¾	87¼
43⅜	21¼		City Stores	1300	3½	3¼	3½	3½
23⅞	17	2	Clark Equip	100	17	17	17	
34⅜	24⅜		Cluett Peab	200	27	27	27	
10¼	8⅝		Col Dea Oil	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
170	142¾	7	Coca Cola	2700	145⅞	143½	145¼	145½
52½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½
17⅞	9		Collins&A	1400	10½	10	10½	10¼
104½	101¾	6	Col Palm pf	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	102¼
32¼	16	1	Colo Fcl	1400	16½	16	16½	16¼
45⅜	30⅝	2†	Colum Gas	5300	32⅜	30⅞	31½	31⅛
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	105¾	105¾	105¾	106
98½	91¼	5†	Col Gas pf B	200	96	93	98	96½
111⅝	56½	5†	Col Carbon	4700	71¾	66½	68¼	72
76⅜	72¾	..	Col Graph	7500	9⅝	9	9½	9⅝
22¼	15⅞	2	Com Crd	1300	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16½
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	70	22	22	22	
33¾	32	3	Com Cred A	400	32	32	32	
24	23¼	2	Com Inv Tr	700	23½	23¼	23½	23¼
21½	13	1	Com Sol	7400	14⅛	13	13¾	13⅞
12	8	.40	Comwith So	16900	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
100⅜	91½	6	Comwlth&So pf	200	96½	96	96	97¼
34¼	31½	2	Conde Nast	600	31⅜	31¼	31½	
12¾	6⅞		Congoleum	3000	9	8⅜	9	9
15	5		Con Film	1500	5½	5	5¼	5½
187⅜	153¼	2	Con Film pf	800	165½	135	135⅜	153½
109⅝	82½	4	Con Gas	13400	92¾	90¾	92	92
104½	101½	5	Con Gas pf	200	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅞
15⅞	13¼	1	Con Laundries	600	14½	13¼	14½	13⅜
90	77⅝	6½	Cor Ry C pf	200	85	33	33	33
13¾	7¼		Con Textile	1600	9¾	8¾	9¾	9¾
8½	4½		Container A	1000	4½	4½	4½	5⅛
3	1¼		Container B	900	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1½
30	13		Cont Bak A	200	13	13	13	14½
33⅝	13¼		Cont Bak B	900	17⅛	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
77½	54	8	Cont Bak pf	400	52	54	51½	54
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	5000	56¾	53¾	55½	56⅜
16⅞	10½	2	Cont Dia Fib	700	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞
51⅞	40¾	2.40	Cont Ins	400	44½	43¾	44	44¾
4½	2⅞		Cont Motors	700	3	2⅞	3	3
12	6⅜		Cont Oil	1800	7½	6⅜	6½	7⅛
12	3⅜		Cont Chares	6800	6⅞	6½	6	7⅛ 6
86⅜	65½	3†	Corn Prod	6300	69	65½	66⅝	69
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	100	151¾	151¼	151⅜	
18	8¼		Coty	400	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞
34½	27	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	29	29	29	30
63	46		Crucible	600	45½	45⅛	45½	44¾
103	91	7	Crucible pf	20	93¼	93	93¼	93½
5¾	2½		Cub Am S	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
35	22		Cub Am S pf	10	26	26	26	
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	100	42¾	42¼	42⅞	43
57⅝	28⅜		Curtiss Wr	5900	33⅛	31½	31⅝	31½
8½	3⅞		Curtiss Wr A	1000	5	5	5	5
107	95	8	Cushman 8%	50	107	107	107	
41	22½		Cutler	200	23	22½	23	23

—D—

23	12⅜		Davison	500	12¼	12¼	12¼	13
22	20½	1.40	Deere of	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
157¼	131	9	Del & Hud	300	133	133	133	131
102	68	4	Del Lac&W	400	68¾	68	68⅝	68¼
45¾	28½		Denv E&G pf	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
23	14⅞		Diamond M	1800	17½	16¾	17	17¾
26	24⅜		Dia M pf	1000	25⅞	25½	25½	26
13½	8⅝	1	Dome Mines	1400	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
24	14¾	1.20	Dom Stores	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
107	79⅞	4†	Dumont	16100	82½	80	80	82
124	118¾	6	Dupont deb	400	122	121½	121¼	122¼
14¾	12½	1	Duplan Silk	200	12½	12½	12½	

—E—

13¼	7		Eastern RM	100	7½	7⅛	7½	7
185¾	143⅜	5†	East Kodak	8300	152	147	151	152¼
21⅞	13	1.60	Eaton Axle	2000	14	13¾	14	14
74⅜	47⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	3500	49¾	47¼	48⅛	
60⅜	38¼	1	Elec P&L	9300	44	42½	43½	43¾
108¼	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	108	106	106	106

MILLS RESIST PRESSURE ON CLOTH PRICES

Better Buying of Coarse Goods—Fine Division Has Steady Tone

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass, April 28—A notable feature of the cotton cloth market is the determined resistance of the great majority of mills to efforts of buyers to obtain goods under market prices.

Early in the week some price concessions were made, and rumors were circulated of sales at still lower prices, but these rumors could not be verified. When such confirmation was lacking buyers came into the market and bought a larger volume of coarse goods than in any of the last three or four weeks.

Buyers are well pleased at what appears to be a hardening of prices and expect a gradual increase in volume if the mills maintain their stand.

In addition to the successful cotton-dress style propaganda, a number of unique uses of cotton have been tried and are being developed. They include cotton fabric membrane for topsoil-surfaced roads, which have proved satisfactory and less expensive than hard-surfaced roads. This opens up a potential market for millions of yards of cotton membrane.

Cotton fabric for covering bales of cotton is suggested to replace the coverings now used. The general adoption of this suggestion would consume 250,000 bales. There has been a large gain in the cotton bag trade owing to the increasing demand for distribution of goods in retail sizes of cotton bags. One sugar refinery alone increased its use of cotton bags from 2,500,000 in 1929 to 13,000,000 in 1930.

Fine Goods Steady

The fine- and fancy-goods division again gave the best demonstration of stability. The bulk of the business last week was in specialties for dress goods and fine draperies.

High-count, fine-spun yarn goods were popular. The 40-inch 96x92s 9.35-yard lawns were sold at 15½c, and the 96x100s 9.00-yard at 16½c. The 102x112s 40-inch 6.25-yard moved at 14½ to 15c, according to the quality. Many other constructions in fine lawns were moved at satisfactory prices.

Fancy curtain materials also were in demand at prices ranging from 14 to 15c. Scrim voiles 46x38s were bought at 5¾c. Small sales of rayon-and-acetate yarn drapery goods were made for quick delivery. Mule-spun pongees 38-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard sold at 10c. Combed cotton voiles 60x56s moved in small volume for future delivery at 8c.

Combed sateens of high count were taken at 15c for the 38-inch 144x88s 5.75-yard, and at 19 to 19¼c for the 39-inch 96x160s 4.50-yard. Combed broadcloths brought from 11½ to 13c for the 128x68s, and 13½ to 14½c for the 144x76s single.

Rayons Less Active

Rayon-content fine goods were slightly less active, but prices were firm. The 76x56s rayon-filled flat crepes sold at 14¼ to 14¾c with 60-filament, and at 13 to 13½c with 32 to 40-filament 150-dernier rayon. Rayon-warp cotton-filled crepe was quoted at 22½c for the 100x46s with 150-denier domestic first-quality rayon warps and 60s combed crepe twist filling.

Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s with 75-denier brought 18½ to 19c, and the 39-inch 64x64s, with 75-denier cellulose acetate voiles, sold at 31½c. Rayon twills 39-inch 92x48s with 150-denier rayon both ways sold at 21 to 21¼c, and rayon-filled twills 35½-inch 110x60s with 50s single combed warp and 150-denier rayon filling moved at 15 to 15½c. The 37-inch 120x56s with 150-denier rayon warp and 60s two-ply mercerized combed filling brought 24 to 25c.

Rayon fancy 36-inch 60x48s with 150-denier first-quality rayon warp and cotton shantung filling sold at 16 to 16½c. There was considerable demand for dobby and jacquard patterns, the 37-inch 120x72s cellulose acetate warp and 150-denier filling dobby bringing 41 to 41¼c, and the 120x72s cellulose acetate warp rayon filling jacquard 47½ and 48½c. Highsley acetate satins 36½-inch 320x84s, 8-shaft satin and 75-denier cellulose acetate warp with 150-denier cellulose acetate filling brought 90 to 91c.

Spot Business in Print

In the print-cloth division business was almost entirely confined to spot and nearby deliveries and was of the filling-in variety. The 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard sold at 4-5-16 to 4⅜c, and the 64x60s 5.35-yard at 5¼c, with second hands offering at 5c. The 68x72s 4.75-yard was firm at 6c and the 72x76s at 6⅞c, with second hands selling at 6¾c. The 80x80s 4.00-yard was firm at 7c.

All these prices show a slight falling off from those of last week, but the market appeared to harden around these figures and was firm during the last half of the week when most of the business was transacted.

DIVIDENDS

Ford of Canada declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 60 cents each on the Class A and B, payable June 20 to stock of record May 29.

Petroleum Corporation of America declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

The Kendall Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable June 1, to stock of record May 10.

Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend on the common stock of 87½ cents a share, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1, thereby reestablishing the stock on a $3.50 annual basis. At the January meeting of directors the quarterly payment was cut from 87½ cents to 50 cents. Directors also declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Reynolds Metal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

Norfolk & Western Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common stock, payable June 19 to stock of May 29.

Illinois Central Railroad declared a dividend of $1 on the common, placing the issue on a $4 annual basis. The road formerly paid $7 yearly. The dividend is payable June 1 to stock of record May 8.

United Engineering & Foundry Co. declared the usual extra of 35 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 5.

North American Edison Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Community Water Service Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¾	99½
Albany & Sus 3½s	89¾	89½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	73½	73½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	73½	73½
Alleghany Corp '50	77⅞	77⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	71¾	71¾
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	101½	101½
Amer Foreign Power 5s	104	103¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s et '49	83	82½
Amer Inter Und 5½s '49	100	99¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s	90	90
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	91½	91½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	24	24
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s cv '29	104½	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	127	126¾
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108	107¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¼	107¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108
Amer T&T 6s	110¼	110
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	107¾	107¾
Ann Arbor 4s	103¼	103¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74	74
Armour & Co 5½s '43	80½	79½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	71½	70½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	99¾	99½
Atch T&SF 4s reg	113⅝	113½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	98½	98½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	48	45
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	95	95
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	100¼	100¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	101¼	101
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	90¾	90¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	101½	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	102¼	102¼
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D	106¼	105¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	100⅝	100⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107¾	107½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	114	113⅝
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	103½	103⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94¾	94⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	102¼	101⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	89	98
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104¾	104¾
By Products Coke 5½s	110⅝	110⅝
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	102¼	102
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅛	99⅞
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	100⅛	100
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	102⅜	102⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106¼	106¼
Can North sf 7s '40	106¼	106¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	112	112
Can Pacific 4½s '46	88	88
Can South con 5s '62	99	99
Caroline Clin & O 6s '52	107½	107½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	108¼	108¼
Cen of Ga 5s ct '59	87½	87½
Cen New Eng 4s	87¾	87¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103¾	103¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	114	114
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	35½	35½
Ches Corp 5s '47	99½	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104¾	104¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	106⅝	106⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	100¾	100⅜
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	70	70
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	98	97½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66⅞	66⅞
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	89½	89½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23	22½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	58	57½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87 cv	84¼	84
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	78¼	77
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	95	95
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	109¼	109¼
Chicago R I&P 4½s A	97¾	97
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	86	85½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	74	73
Chile Copper 5s '47	90¼	90¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	90	90
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '71	95½	95½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	97¾	97¾
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	103⅜	103⅜
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101⅜	101⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¼	101¼
Columbia Gas Co 5s '61	100	99¾
Columbus Power 4½s	98¾	98¾
Columbus Gas 5½s	97⅝	97⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¼	98¼
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	98¼	98¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	107¼	107
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	35	35
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	95¼	95¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	63	63
Cuba RR 6s '36	41¾	41¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	67⅝	67⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	7½	7½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 4½s	66⅞	66⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103½	103½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	107	106¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	85½	85½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	74¼	74¼
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	86	85½
Erie RR 5s '67	70	70
Erie RR gen lien	74	73¾
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	71¾	71¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	100¾	100¼
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	20½	20½
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Gannett 6s '43	96	96
Gen Amer Inv Co Inc 5s	89	89
Gen Baking Co 5½s	91	91
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	95¼	95¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104	103¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '48 ww	102¼	102¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s	89	89
Goodrich 6s '45	45	45
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	58¾	58½
Goodrich Tire 5s '57	97½	97½
Goulds Couplers 7s '40	67¾	67¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	63	63
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '54	108	108
Great Northern 5s '73 C	111⅝	111⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	102¼	102¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109¾	109¾
Har Riv P C 5½s '48	119⅝	119⅝
Havana Elec 5s '52	94	94
Hoe & Co 5½s	51¼	51¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	91¾	91¾
Hudson & Mon adj in 5s '57	60	60
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	76¾	74½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	102
Ill Central 5½s '52	106¼	106¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '53	84¼	84¼
Ill Central 4½s '66	85½	85½
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	85¾	85¾
Ill Central CSIL&NO 5s '63 A	91¾	91¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103¼	103¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	36	34
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95	95
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¾	94¾
Inter Hydro 6s	96	96
Inter Match Corp 5s cu rcts	95½	95¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	92¼	92¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72	71
Inter Rap Trans 6s '66	71¾	70¾
Inter Match Corp 4½s B	54¼	54
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	91	90¾
Int & G Nor 5s '56	76	76
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	85¾	85¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	85¼	85
Int & G Nor 5s B	60½	59½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	75¼	75¼
Int Paper 5s '55	73	73
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	57	56½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	72	72
Int Tel & Tel 5s	89	88¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s ex	82¼	82¼
Kendall Co 5½s ww	74	73¾
Kan City Pw & Lt 4½s	65	64½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	104¾	104¾
Kann City So rfg 5s '50	77½	76¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95¼	95
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	96¼	96¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	75	75
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	102¼	101
LAutaro 6s '54	100¾	100¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	83	84½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99½	99½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	94¾	94¾
L&N uni 4s '40	96	96
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	99¼	99¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	102	102
Manila El Corp 5s	55	55
Manila El Ry 4s	95	95
Manila Hotel 4s '59	55	55
Marion Steam S 6s	72¼	72¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	45	45
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	95½	94½
Metro Water 5½s	101½	101¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	54	54
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102¾	102¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	103	102¾
Min StU & SSM 6½s '31	96	96
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	99	99
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	86	86
Mo Pacific 4s	99	98½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	84	84
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	60¼	59¾
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	87½	87½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	83¾	83½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	83½	83½
Morris & Co 4½s '39	100⅜	100⅜
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	71	71
Mutual Fuel 5s	83½	83½
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	100½	100½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93	93
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	101¾	101⅜
New Eng Railway 5s	3½	3
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91¼	91¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¼	93¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	93¾	92¾
NYC&HR 4½s n	92	92
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97¾	97¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	101	101
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 5½s no	78¾	78¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	99¾	99¾
NY City 4½s '57	100	100
NY Edison 5s '44	107	107
NY N&H nc deb 4s '55	105½	105½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	84¾	84¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	91¾	91¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	105⅛	105¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	113½	113½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	45	44
NY Tel deb 6s '49	54	54
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	111¾	111⅝
Niag Shares 5½s	106¾	106¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	97	97
Nor Am Co 5s	98¾	98¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	98¾	98½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	44	43¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105½	105½
Nor Am Co 5½s A	103⅜	103⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	105	105
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	66½	66¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	93	93
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	104¼	104¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	112¼	112¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	94	93¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	92	92
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107⅝	107⅝

	High	Low
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	50¾	50
Paramount Public 5½s '50	80½	79¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 4½s '53	50½	50
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	50½	50
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	102½	102
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	88¾	88
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	82¾	80½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	89	89
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	99	99
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	95⅜	95
Penn Railroad 4½s	100⅜	100¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	98½	98½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	106¾	106¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	101⅞	101½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	103¼	102¾
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	108¾	107⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	116¼	110¼
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	116¼	116¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	103½	103½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	102⅜	102⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93¾	93
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	70	70
Pitts Shen	102½	102
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s	103½	103⅛
Phil & Read C&T 5s '73	95½	95⅜
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	78½	78½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	105¼	105¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	106½	106½
Port Gen Elec 4½s	108½	108¼
Port Gen Elec 5s	90	90
Poco Coll 5s	104	104
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	91	91
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	89	89
Pub Svc E&G 4s	86	86
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98⅜	95¼
do 4½s '67	103⅛	103⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	104	104
Pure Oil 5½s '40	82	82
Read rfg 4½s '97	81	79
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	93⅜	93
do cts	46¼	46¼
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	48¼	48¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	93⅞	93⅞
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	99	98½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	74¾	74¼
St Louis & S F 5s B '30	61½	60¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	87	87
SLP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	82	82
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	110⅛	110⅛
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	96	96
Seabd AL con 6s '45	36	36
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	12¾	11½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	7	7
Shell Union 5s '47	74⅜	74⅜
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66½	64½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	67	65½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	13	13
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	77¾	77¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87½	87¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	92¼	92
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101⅞	101¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	100⅜	100⅛
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¼	105¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	93½	93
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92½	92
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99¾	99¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80¼	80¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	109	107
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	102¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	97½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	98	98
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	60	58½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	107	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	92¾	92¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	102½	102½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	99½	99½
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	110	109½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	105	105
Third Ave adj 5s '60	45¾	45¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	26	26
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	102⅜	102⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	100	99¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	92¼	92¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	64	64
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	99
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	103	102¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	65½	64½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	75¼	75
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	105¾	105¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	103¼	103¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	52½	52
Washington Ter 4s	44¼	44¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	95¾	95¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '60	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	100	100
West Shore 4s '30	91¾	90¾
Western Electric 5s '44	93½	93½
Western Maryland 4s '52	100	100
Western Maryland 5½s '77	78¾	78¾
Western Union 5s '50	92	92
Western Union col 5s '38	102½	102½
Western Union 4½s '50	104¼	104¼
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	110¾	110¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s D '53	91	91
Wheeling Steel 5½s '44	87¾	86¾
White Sew Mach 6s '40	102	102
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	39	38
Wis Cen Co 4s SAD div '36	47¼	47
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	100¾	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	April 28	April 27
3½s '47	101.28	101.26	101.26	101.24
1st 4¼s '47	102.2	102.2	102.2	
4th 4¼s '38	104.28	104.26	102.30	104.10
2d 4¼s '42 June	101.26	101.26	101.26	
US 4¼s '52-'54	101.26	101.26	101.26	
US 4¼s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26	
US 4s '44-'54	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.00
US 4s '38	106.00	106.00	106.00	105.31
US 3¼s '46-'56	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00
US 3¼s '46	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00
US 4s '54	109.28	109.26	109.26	109.27

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55	53
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	49	46
Antioquia 7s A '45	50	50
Antioquia 7s B '45	50	50
Antioquia 8s D '46	50	50
Antwerp 5s '58	80	80
Argentine Gov 4½s '33	101	100½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	85½	84¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90	89
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	89½	89
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	89½	89
Australia 5s '56	89	89
Australia 5s '58	53¾	53¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	61	60¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	55¾	55¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	104¾	104½
Bavarian Pat 4½s '42	97	97
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94	94
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103½	103½
Belgium (King) 7½s '56	110½	110½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	110¼	110¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	83½	83½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	84	83½
Berlin Elec 6½s '55	81¼	81¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	78½	78½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	23	22¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	33½	30
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	40	40
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	49	47
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	47½	50¼
Brazil (US) 8s	52	50½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	62	60
Bremen 7s '35	68	68¾
Brisbane 5s '57	98¾	98¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73¾	73½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	73¾	73½
Buenos Aires 6s 61 (Prov)	67	67
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	63	63
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94½	94½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	102¾	102¼
Carlsbad (City) 7s '54	106¼	106¼
Vauca Valley 7½s '46	107¾	107¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	65	65
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	70	70
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	72½	72
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	72	72
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	73½	72
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	75	72
Chile (Rep) 8s '43	78	78
Chilean Loan 7s '60	72½	72½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	76	76
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	25½	25¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	61½	61½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	64½	64½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	62	62
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	62	62
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	62	62
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	62½	62
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	63½	63
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	96¾	96
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	100¼	100¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04) '44	67	67
Cuba (Rep) 5s '14) '49	95½	95½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97	97
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '48	72¼	72¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¾	96¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	105½	105½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	100	100
Dresden 7s '45	90	90
Due Price Power 6s '66	94	94
Dutch El 4s '67	105	104¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101½	101½
Finland 5½s '58	101¾	101¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	82	82
Flunish B 6½s '54	92	90¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	91	91
French (Rep) 7s '49	107¾	107¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118	118
German 7s '49	125¾	125¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	104¾	104¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78¾	78¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	79	78½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	78	77½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	78	76¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '65	79	79¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	91½	90½
Graz 8s '54	99½	99½
Greek 6s '68	99½	99¼
Hamburg 6s '46	86¼	86¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	89¾	89¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7½s '46	90	90
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93¾	93¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	90¾	90¾
Irish Free State 6s '60	86	86
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	105½	105½
Italian Pub Util Ex '53	88¼	88¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	93¾	93
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	99¾	99½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s	95	95
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	99½	99½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	95½	95½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	103¾	103¾
Karstadt 6s '43	83½	83½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	69¾	69½
Lombard Ed 7s '52 ww	93¾	93½
Lombard Ed 7s '52 xw	92	91¾
	91½	91

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MONTREAL WINS WOMEN'S FOIL

Toronto Captures Two Titles in Dominion Fencing Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—For many years the Dominion fencing championships have been held in Montreal. This year the tournament was staged in Toronto and local entrants rose to great heights to bring to the Queen City two of the three crowns. Montreal retains one, the women's foil. The men's foil and men's sabre are now Toronto property.

There was added interest in this year's competition, owing to 1932 being Olympic year and the entrants to show to best advantage at the meet just terminated, only to be rewarded with Olympic selection. To judge from the form and quality indicated by the winners here and the keen nature of the contests, Canada's team should prove a serious factor in the determination of Olympic fencing titles.

Outstanding in the current tournament, staged at Central Y. M. C. A., was the remarkable fencing of Joan Archibald of Montreal. She swept triumphantly through the women's foil event for the Canadian championship, without meeting defeat in a single instance. Lightning speed in follow-up and deftness and surety of her strokes utterly confounded her opponents.

Fine swordsmanship was witnessed in the struggle for supremacy in the men's foil event. Ernest Dalton, Toronto Sword Club, finally emerged victor but only after strenuous dueling. Gerald Maguire, former Dominion champion, fought brilliantly to a second position. The new titlist's flashy ripost gave him an edge.

P. J. Farrell, also of Toronto Sword Club, waged a bitter campaign to gain ultimate victory in the close range tactics. His margin was but a close one over Gerald Maguire, Montreal swordsman. The men's sabre championship brought forth the most stirring clashes of the meet, being easily the favorite event with the spectators.

Results in the final rounds:

Men's Foil

(1) Ernest Dalton, Toronto. (2) Gerald Maguire, Montreal. (3) D'Arcy Lee, Hamilton. (4) J. C. Campbell, St. Catherines.

Ladies' Foil

(1) Miss Joan Archibald, Montreal. (2) Miss V. Spence, Toronto. (3) Miss Aileen Thomas, Toronto. (4) Mrs. Harry Johnston, Montreal.

Men's Saber

(1) P. J. Farrell, Toronto. (2) Gerald Maguire, Montreal.

John Long Jr. of Montreal, and Ernest Dalton, Toronto, were eliminated in the semifinals.

WASHINGTON BEATS YANKS IN TWELFTH

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	7	3	.700
New York	7	5	.583
Washington	7	5	.583
Detroit	6	5	.545
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Chicago	3	6	.333
Boston	3	7	.300

RESULTS APRIL 27

Washington 9, New York 8, 12 innings.
Philadelphia at Boston, cold weather.
St. Louis at Cleveland, cold weather.
Detroit at Chicago, cold weather.

The Washington Senators went from a tie for third place in the American League standing to a tie for second position on Monday by winning from the New York Yankees in the only contest played in the circuit, 9 to 8, in 12 innings. All other contests were postponed because of cold weather. The Washington club is now tie with the Yanks for second. Cleveland, of course, remains in the lead.

Phillip Weinert, third New York pitcher to enter the game, forced a run across the plate in the last of the twelfth inning, to give the Senators their second straight victory over the Yankees. In the final inning, Harry Rice, Washington center fielder, had made his fourth single of the game, and Hargrave and Hayes were given bases on balls. Sam Rice, right fielder for the Senators, went to bat with the bases full, and was hit by a pitched ball, forcing in the winning run. Manager Walter Johnson used four Washington pitchers, Burke, who was working in the twelfth, getting credit for the triumph. Earl Combs made four hits in seven times at bat for the Yanks. Sam Byrd, New York left fielder, hit the only homer of the contest. The score:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Wash.	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	—	9	20	4	
N. Y.	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	—	8	15	3

Batteries — Hadley, Tauscher, Crowder, Burke and Spencer, Hargrave; Pennock, Pipgras, Weinert and Perkins, Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Burke. Losing pitcher—Weinert. Umpires—Van Grafian, Connolly and McGowan. Time—3h. 19m.

KANSAS AWARDS LETTERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 28—The University of Kansas athletic board has awarded seven letters to members of the Jayhawker Big Six championship basketball team. The board also granted sweaters to two men on the wrestling team and one athlete on the swimming squad. Those receiving basketball insignia were: Capt. T. C. Bishop '31, F. B. Cox '31, F. C. Ramsey '31, L. E. Page '32, T. M. O'Leary '32, W. C. Johnson '33, and H. J. Baker '31. Baker, who was on the Kansas football and basketball squads in 1923, 1924 and 1930, was given his letter for appreciation of his services over a long period of time. M. J. Sorem '31 and M. E. Spry '31 were the recipients of the wrestling awards and H. F. Jennings '32 received the swimming recognition.

ADJOURNED CHESS GAMES

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Adjourned games were scheduled last evening in the international chess masters tournament at the Hotel Alamac and three of the 11 games pending from earlier rounds were decided without additional moves. Capablanca of Havana scored his sixth win at the expense of Abraham Kupchik, thus sending his total to 6½ to ½. Isaac Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, moved up into second place with a total of 5 to 1, by winning from I. Horowitz of New York. Additional results last night were: Fifth round—Herman Steiner, New York, drew with Isaac Kashdan, New York, in 41 moves. Sixth round—Herman Steiner, New York, drew with Alexander Kevitz, New York, in 54 moves. Kevitz is now third in the race with a total of 5 to 2.

MRS. MOODY SPIKES RUMOR

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, tennis star, returned home yesterday and set at rest rumors she was to follow the footsteps of Bobby Jones, Atlanta golfing wizard, and make a series of tennis motion pictures. "I have had many offers during the past two years," she said, "and spent a day in the Universal Pictures Studio. I have not accepted any of these offers." Mrs. Moody said she intended going East for the summer tennis tournaments but would not go to Europe for the annual June tournaments in England.

Connie Mack Is Confident A's Will Make It Three Straight

With Lineup Intact for Third Year, Athletics Should Again Win American League Pennant—Senators, Yankees and Indians Will Press

Winning three consecutive baseball championships is by no means an easy task, yet that is just what Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, is hoping for and is confident he will do in the American League. For two years now his team of hustling A's have dominated the baseball world by taking a pennant in their circuit and then following that with an impressive victory against their National League opponent in the World Series. Manager Mack believes he has a team capable of making it three in a row. He does not, however, see a perfectly clear road ahead.

"It is very hard for me to say at this time," said Manager Mack, "just what I think the Athletics will do in the American League this season. A manager cannot tell what is before him. We may go right along winning ball games regularly. Yet one of our stars may be forced out at any time. That would cause us to fall back and perhaps lose out in the race.

"We have the same team this year that has won two championships. If that team is held intact, we should win again. Washington has a strong club, somewhat improved over last season. I expect them to challenge. The Yankees and Cleveland will press. There is only one thing to do, and that is wait until the season is over. Then we will know who goes into the next World Series."

Make a Slow Start

The Athletics did not start off the 1931 season with a rush. They experienced difficulty with their pitchers at first. When the second week of competition had been concluded the club looked to be its old self again. The team as a whole has begun to hit and the pitching has looked better. The remaining clubs had best watch out for the champions from now on.

For the third successive season Manager Mack is keeping his lineup intact. Jimmy Foxx is at first base, Max Bishop at second, Joe Boley at shortstop, Jimmy Dykes at third, and Simmons, Haas and Miller in the outfield. Mickey Cochrane is doing most of the catching as usual. Bob Grove and George Earnshaw, of course, head the list of pitchers.

Simmons was the batting punch of the champions last year, in fact has been for several years. He won the American League batting title last season after a close battle with Lou Gehrig of the Yankees and will be right in the race again this year, if he does not repeat. Foxx, Cochrane, Miller, Haas and Dykes, like Simmons, are all hard hitters and strong defensively. Bishop and Boley have few equals as a double-play combination.

Walberg Looks Better This Year

George Walberg, a veteran left-hander, did not have an impressive season in 1930. This year in two starts he has looked back in form by turning in two brilliant victories. With him available again as a reliable starter, Manager Mack should be even more optimistic about his club's chances. Bill Shores, Eddie Rommel, LeRoy Mahaffey and Charles Perkins are other boxmen ready to step in when needed. Hank McDonald, a young right-hander purchased from Portland of the Pacific Coast League, has made the grade and adds strength to the staff. Sollie Carter from Huntsville, Ala., is another prospect.

Frank Higgins, Dibrell Williams and Eric McNair, with the champions last season, are back to do utility work in the infield. Phil Todt, secured from the Boston Red Sox, will relieve at first base. Johnny Heving, also from the Red Sox, is helping Cochrane behind the plate. Jimmy Moore, serving his second year with the A's, and Roger Cramer, another holdover, will relieve in the outfield.

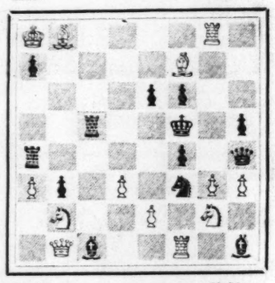
CHESS

by Frederick R Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1299

By F. B. Allen

Black — 13 Pieces



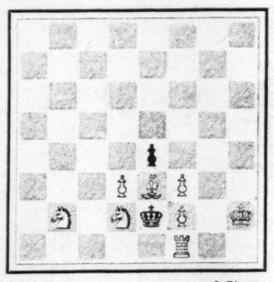
White — 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1300

By W. A. Beers

Black — 2 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1297. B-Kt2

No. 1298. 1. Q-B2 — KxKt
2. B-Q3ch
1. ... — Kt moves
2. B-R6ch

The other variations are easy.

End-Game No. 40. 1 QxKtch (Black), KxQ; 2 Kt-K5, Q-Kt4 (P-Kt4; 3 B-K2ch, P-Kt5; 4 P-KR3, and PxP mate); 3 B-K3ch, Q-Kt5; 4 BxQch, PxB; 5 P-KR3, P-Kt6; 6 PxP, R-B; 7 P-KKt4ch, K-R5; 8 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Kt6; 9 P-R8, R, and Black wins.

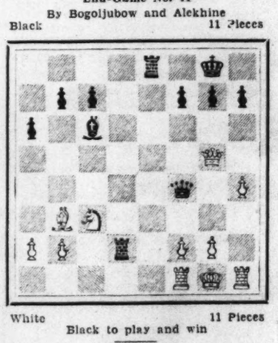
END-GAMES

Here is the conclusion to an interesting game played by Bogoljubow and Alekhine at St. Petersburg in 1913, when both were fledglings so far as master competition was concerned. Bogoljubow, Black, is about to reap the reward of an early sacrifice.

End-Game No. 41

By Bogoljubow and Alekhine

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

Black to play and win

NOTES

Dr. Alekhine has been making an extensive exhibition tour of the leading Jugoslavian chess centers. Of 535 games played, the world champion won 436, drew 69 and lost 30.

Cliff Sherwood, editor of the Los Angeles Times chess column, has recently started a new weekly column in the Long Beach Press-Telegram. Long Beach has a team entered in the Southern California Chess League championship.

An Olympiad chess congress committee has been formed to make arrangements for an international masters tournament to be held at Los Angeles in conjunction with the Olympics in 1932.

This miniature game was played in a simultaneous exhibition given early this year in Jugoslavia by World Champion Alekhine.

	FRENCH		OFFENSE	
Alekhine	N. N.	Alekhine	N. N.	
White	Black	White	Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	7 Q-K2	PxP	
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 BxP	KKt-B3	
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	9 B-Q3	P-QKt3	
4 B-Q3	BxKtch	10 QxPch	PxQ	
5 PxB	P-KR3	11 B-Kt6 mate		
6 B-R3	Kt-Q2			

Here is one of Boris Kostich's exhibition games, played during his recent tour of Mexico. Kostich is a well-known Serbian master.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Assiaian White	Kostich Black	Assiaian White	Kostich Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 P-KR4	RxBch!
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 KxR	R-R7ch
3 P-B4	B-B4(a)	19 K-K	Q-Kt7
4 Q-Kt3	P-K3	20 P-B3	Kt-Q7
5 QxP	QKt-Q2	21 R-R2	QxBP(f)
6 Kt-B3	R-QKt	22 KtxQ	KtxKtch
7 QxRP	B-QKt5	23 K-Q	RxR
8 B-Kt5(b)	Castles	24 Q-R8ch	K-R2
9 P-K3	P-R3	25 R-R	B-Q8
10 BxKt(c)	KtxB	26 K-B	Kt-Q7
11 Kt-K5(d)	Kt-K5!	27 Q-R4	KtxP
12 R-B	R-R	28 Q-Q	B-K5
13 Q-Kt7	BxKtch	29 Q-K	R-B7ch
14 PxB	RxP(e)	30 K-Kt	RxPch
15 B-K2	Q-Kt4	31 K-R2	R-R6
16 P-Kt3	KR-R		Mate

(a) Of course, this move is not strictly sound, but the result is none the less instructive. Perhaps Kostich deliberately played this dubious variation as a sort of test.

(b) More prudent would be Kt-Q2, when White is fairly well protected, with good prospects of holding his material advantage.

(c) Practically compelled, for Kt-K5 will be played when the pin is released on the Kt.

(d) Inviting, but decidedly inferior to Kt-Q2, which defends K4 and the pinned Kt. After the text and Black's reply, 12 Kt-B6 fails on account of Q-Q3; 13 KtxB, QxKt!

(e) At last Black gets compensation for his early sacrifices. White's game is now untenable.

(f) This brilliant Q sacrifice leaves White's king hopelessly exposed.

FROM THE NICE TOURNAMENT

Seitz White	Duchamp Black	Seitz White	Duchamp Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 B-Q4	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	14 QxB	BxKt
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	15 BxB	P-Q3(c)
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	16 QR-B1	R-B1
5 P-B3	PxP(a)	17 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt2(d)
6 PxP	P-Kt3	18 R-B6!	Q-Q2
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	19 KR-B1	P-K4
8 Castles	Kt-K5	20 Q-B4!	R-Kt1
9 KtxKt	BxKt	21 Q-R6!	R-R1
10 B-K3	Castles	22 R-B7	Kt-B4
11 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	23 R(B1)xKt	Resigns
12 P-Q5	Kt-R4(b)		

NOTES BY D. H. MUGRIDGE

(a) This exchange is certainly pointless, as it permits the development of White's QKt on a better square. As things turn out, the file so opened proves fatal.

(b) If Black now plays 12 . . . BxKt; 13 BxB, Kt-K4, with a view to exchanging, the reply is 14 P-Q6. It seems, therefore, that Black would have been better advised to develop the QKt by P-Q3 and Kt-Q2.

(c) So far the game could hardly have been duller, and one would suppose that the players were bent on a draw—as seems to have been the rule in this tournament. But, as a matter of fact, White is now in a position to embark upon a sudden and surprisingly decisive onslaught on Black's queen side, which is carried through with accuracy and energy.

(d) The last hope was 17 . . . RxR.

DARTMOUTH WINS TO TAKE SECOND PLACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., April 28—The Dartmouth College nine took second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing yesterday by defeating Princeton University here, 12 to 1. It was the first defeat handed the Tigers in the league.

Ward E. Thompson '31 and Frank K. Bowman Jr. '31 engaged in a pitcher's battle during the first five innings with honors divided about evenly. The Green started to rally off the delivery of Bowman in the sixth inning and the Tiger pitcher was forced to retire when struck in the hand with a wild throw at the plate. W. Michael Aicher '32 finished for the Tigers. Edward C. Picken '31 led the Dartmouth attack with three hits. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	2	—12	13	2
Princeton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 1	6	6

Batteries—Thompson and Andres for Dartmouth; Bowman, Aicher and Eno for Princeton. Losing pitcher—Bowman. Umpires—McDevitt and Barker. Time—2h. 17m.

PENN ASSISTANTS NAMED

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—Harvey J. Harman, head coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team, has selected six former Penn football stars and two outsiders as assistants. The men will not receive definite assignments until the close of the preliminary practice next fall. The coaches selected are Sinnon F. Pennis, Paul T. Scull '29, Dr. J. K. Miller '23, Rea McGraw '25, Joseph P. Olexy '30 and John L. Utz '30, all of Penn. Michael V. Hanley, former backfield coach at Columbia University, and Alec B. Fox '29, former Pittsburgh star lineman are other assistants. Charles Keinath, also of Penn, is head scout.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	8	3	.727
St. Paul	6	3	.667
Columbus	7	5	.583
Milwaukee	6	5	.545
Kansas City	5	7	.417
Indianapolis	4	6	.400
Minneapolis	4	6	.400
Toledo	2	7	.222

RESULT APRIL 27

Louisville 6, Milwaukee 4.

PENN NINE OFF TO GOOD START

Bids Fair to Eclipse Performances of Past Years —League Victories

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—The University of Pennsylvania baseball team is now well started toward a season that bids fair to eclipse even the performances of past years. With two victories already to its credit in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, the new methods of handling athletics at the Philadelphia institution appear to be working all right, and, while some of the heavy hitters seem to have trouble against the better pitching they are encountering in the last few games, they maintain sufficient power to keep ahead of the opposition.

The Franklin Field outfit got in some fine work in its trip south over the Easter vacation, culminating in a victory over the midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, 10 to 2, and then came back to start its Eastern League season with another victory over Cornell, 10 to 7.

Harvard set the team back by the margin of a single run, 3 to 2, and over the past week-end they lost to New York University, 9 to 4, but came right back the next day to capture its second league contest from Yale by the margin of one run, 3 to 2.

Outfield Veterans

In the outfield, the two veterans, William S. Graupner '32, now at center, and Jerry Ford '32, at right, are being ably supplemented by a member of last year's freshman team, Harry Hendler '33, while Henry K. Cressman '33 is filling in at right also. All of these are below the general standard in batting, but this may be remedied as the season progresses. Others available for outfield positions include Townsend C. Anderson '32, a local youth, and Wallace D. Hall '32, who is also acting as a relief catcher. Melbourne W. Hemeon '31 of last year's freshmen, is also a possibility.

It is in the infield that the greatest strength of the team lies. Richard S. Dennison '32, at shortstop and leadoff man of the batting order, and Rolf H. Carlsten '32, at second base and batting in third position, may be counted on for high positions in the batting record of the season, while a pair from the last year freshmen, George H. Martens '33, at first base, and Robert Seymour Jones '33, at third base, are filling those positions successfully. Walter R. Brownback '31 was originally the selection for third base, and has started several games, but before many innings have gone by Jones is generally holding down the corner bag. Laurence J. Sobel '32, a former New York schoolboy star, is also a possibility at third base, while James A. Kennedy '33, at second, and Francis J. McLoughlin '31, at first, are the substitutes for those positions when needed.

Perina Leads Catchers

Carl J. Perina '33, has taken complete possession of the catching position, displacing C. S. Caniglia '31, and Hall, and gives promise of being one of the star men of the eastern season. A pair of other members of last year's freshmen, Charles K. Schwartz '33, and Nicholas F. Trerotola, '33, are likewise listed, but are not likely to see service except to warm up spare pitchers.

Walter T. Masters '31, hero of many sports, is the outstanding pitcher for the team, being credited with the two league victories. Even when one of the others is on the mound, he is such a steady batter that he has been used to fill in as a pinch hitter on several occasions.

James N. Peterson '31, is also one of the standby pitchers of the team, and will doubtless be given considerable work in the league games to come.

Other Pitchers

Alexander Ushka '31 and John L. Jackson '33 are the next pair of pitchers, and, though their records have not been impressive against the various teams they have encountered, the schedule of extra-league matches in which they have pitched is impressive, and this may account for their lack of success. The balance of the pitching staff includes Vincent L. Harrington '32, Robert G. Kelly '33, John Paul Powhida '33, David L. Rosenberg '32 and Monroe G. Smith '33.

The schedule for the balance of the season, with Eastern League games starred, is as follows:

April 29—*Columbia at Philadelphia.
May 2—*Yale at Philadelphia; 6—Wake Forest at Philadelphia; 8—*Dartmouth at Hanover; 9—Harvard at Cambridge; 13—Penn Athletic Club at Philadelphia; 16—Lehigh at Bethlehem; 20—Hosei, Japan, at Philadelphia; 23—*Princeton at Philadelphia; 26—Lafayette at Philadelphia.
June 1—*Columbia at New York; 6—*Princeton at Princeton; 13—*Cornell at Ithaca; 13—*Dartmouth at Philadelphia.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 3, Georgia 1.
Armour Institute 9, Morton 3.
Carleton 7, St. Olaf 5.
C. C. N. Y. 10, Brooklyn C. C. 7.
Dartmouth 12, Princeton 1.
Kansas State 4, Kansas 2.
Manhattan 4, Seton Hall 3.
Michigan 4, Kalamazoo T. 2.
Notre Dame 10, Iowa 4.
New Hampshire 2, Colby 0.
N. C. State 4, Maryland 3.
Pennsylvania 11, Duke 10.
Quantico 7, Temple 3.
Vanderbilt 8, Kentucky 7.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	9	4	.692
Atlanta	7	5	.583
Memphis	6	6	.571
Little Rock	6	6	.500
Chattanooga	6	7	.462
New Orleans	5	7	.417
Nashville	5	7	.417
Mobile	5	9	.357

RESULTS APRIL 27

Birmingham 5, Mobile 0.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 3.
Nashville 8, Little Rock 4.
Atlanta at New Orleans (postponed).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	7	3	.700
Montreal	6	4	.600
Buffalo	6	4	.600
Rochester	5	4	.556
Toronto	6	5	.545
Jersey City	5	6	.455
Newark	4	6	.400
Reading	1	8	.111

RESULTS APRIL 27

Buffalo 7, Jersey City 5.
Baltimore 11, Toronto 6.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

North Carolina 66 2-3, W. & L. 61 1-3.
Berea 59½, Centre 57½.

Canada Wants The 1940 Olympic Games

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Hamilton, Ont., April 28

CANADA has filed a formal application with the general Olympic committee for the 1940 Olympic Games, it was announced yesterday by M. M. Robinson, honorary secretary of the Canadian Olympic Committee.

Canada voted for Berlin for the 1936 games at the meeting in Barcelona, Spain, which ended Sunday, Mr. Robinson said.

Swinton and Leeds in Rugby Final

ENGLISH RUGBY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	D	L	Points For	Agst	Pts
Swinton	31	2	5	504	156	64
Leeds	29	1	8	893	253	59
Wigan	28	2	8	857	199	58
Oldham	27	4	7	464	178	58
Huddersfield	27	2	9	545	272	56
Halifax	25	3	10	400	283	53
St. Helens	25	1	12	502	344	51
Salford	23	3	12	417	256	49
Warrington	23	2	13	447	291	48
Hunslet	22	2	12	498	263	46
York	22	1	13	391	327	45
St. Helens Rec.	21	2	15	436	243	44
Hull K'g'n R'v'rs	21	0	17	345	399	42
Wakefield	20	0	18	510	438	40
Hull	17	2	19	400	424	36
Broughton R'g'rs	15	5	18	376	366	35
Wigan Highfield	15	3	18	356	419	33
Dewsbury	14	2	22	418	396	30
Barrow	12	6	20	350	481	30
Castleford	15	0	22	339	518	30
Leigh	11	3	24	248	479	25
Widnes	11	2	25	245	450	24
Batley	11	1	26	245	505	23
Rochdale	10	2	26	330	557	22
Keighley	8	0	29	231	661	16
Featherstone Rov	7	1	29	256	483	15
Bramley	5	3	30	251	636	13
Bradford	4	1	32	219	789	9

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 28—Swinton and Leeds have qualified to meet May 9 in the final match for the championship of the English Rugby League, the professional rugger football competition that rouses tremendous interest in northern England, the only part of the country where paid players operate under the handling code. Both finalists had the advantage of playing before its own supporters in the semifinals Saturday, when Swinton defeated Oldham, 16 points to 3, and Leeds beat Wigan, 13 to 0. The method of deciding the destination of honors in this tournament, wherein 28 clubs compete, is that occupants of the first four places in the final standing are called upon to play matches called semifinals—first versus fourth, second versus third—and the two winners contest the final.

Semifinal games this year provided a marked contrast, for whereas Oldham tried to bounce Swinton off its game by the employment of vigor rather than clever football, Wigan adopted open tactics against Leeds. There was no score at half time, but after the change of ends, Leeds's superiority forward told its tale and the quickness of the back divisions to seize opportunities led to the scoring of two goals and two trys without response.

Swinton refused to be perturbed by Oldham's bustling methods and led 11 points to 0 at the interval. The detailed score at the finish was 2 goals and 4 tries for Swinton against 1 try for Oldham.

Leeds, which thus reaches the final for the third successive year, has never won the league championship, but Swinton was victorious in 1927 and 1928. Each season in Rugby League circles there is also a cup competition corresponding to the famous Football Association Challenge Cup in soccer, and the final in this tournament is to be fought out at Wembley Stadium, Saturday, affording southerners one of their few opportunities to gain some appreciation of the Rugby League type of play. The 1931 finalists for the trophy are Halifax and York players who are now in special training following good wins on Saturday over Featherstone Rovers and Hull, 16 to 3 and 16 to 8, respectively.

CENTRAL IN TIE WITH SOUTHERN FOR LEAD

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS SPRING TEAM SERIES STANDING

First Division

	Matches W	Matches L	Points W	Points L
Central District	3	1	21	15
Southern District	3	1	19	17
Northern District	2	2	19	17
Eastern District	2	2	18	18
Midland District	1	3	15	21
Western District	1	3	16	20

Hitting the new, lighter ball for decent yardage Monday on the windswept Greater Boston golf courses was difficult. Women golfers, playing their fourth team match of the present spring series held annually by the Women's Golf Association of Boston, had trouble reaching 100 yards. Indeed, the favorite teams in the first division were all beaten. Central District handed Southern District its first setback of the season and went into a tie for first place. The score of the match between Central and Southern, played at Belmont Spring Country Club, was 6 to 3. Western District won its first match of the season, 5 to 4, playing Midland at the Woodland Country Club, while Eastern conquered the strong Northern District line-up by a like score at The Country Club.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Columbia 7, New York 2.
Long Island 4, Brooklyn 3.
North Carolina 6, South 0.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Harvard 925, Boston College 911.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 11

FREDERICK (FRED) FITZSIMMONS

New York Giants, National League

First played professional baseball with the Muskegon club of the Central League in 1920. Born in Mishawaka, Ind., July 28, 1901. A right-handed batter and thrower. Five feet 11in. in height, weighs about 185 pounds, and is a pitcher. His record:

	Games	Won	Lost
1920—Muskegon, Central League	12	3	9
1921—Muskegon, Central League	34	14	13
1922—Muskegon, Central League	36	16	11
1923—Indianapolis, American Association	7	3	4
1923—Indianapolis, American Association	33	9	4
1924—Indianapolis, American Association	39	14	17
1925—Indianapolis, American Association	27	14	6
1925—New York, National League	10	6	3
1926—New York, National League	37	14	16
1927—New York, National League	42	17	10
1928—New York, National League	40	20	9
1929—New York, National League	37	15	11
*1930—New York, National League	41	19	7

*Led league in games won and lost.

MINOR LEAGUE HAS GOOD YEAR

Playoff of 12 Games Draws Nearly 50,000 Customers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., April 27—As champions of the International Hockey League for the season of 1930-31, Windsor Bulldog players received $3829.09 as the lion's share in the 12-game round-robin title series, according to figures issued here last night from the offices of President C. S. King.

Figuring on the Windsor share being divided among 13 players and Manager Herb Mitchell, the share to each of the champions amounts to approximately $273.

Mickey Roach's Buffalo Bisons, leaders in the regular schedule and runners-up to Windsor for the championship, received $3282.08, to be divided among the players. The Bisons got a bonus of $547.01 for topping the regular schedule and an additional cut of $2735.07 for finishing in second place. Cleveland Indians received $2188.05 in the "payoff" as the third-place player share, and Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets received $1641.05. The exact split to each player depended on the number elected to share in the dividend.

Nearly 50,000 at 12 Games

The 1930-31 International League playoff tournament of 12 games attracted close to 50,000 customers, according to official statistics. The exact figure was 47,178. Windsor led in the matter of attendance, drawing 15,246 fans for its three home games, but Buffalo Bisons actually brought in the most money, totaling $15,361.66. Windsor fans paid $15,246 for the three games. At Fort Erie the Bisons drew 14,181 customers. Cleveland drew 9008 fans, who paid $13,111. Pittsburgh drew 8743 for three games and collected $9634.

According to available figures, the seating capacities of the arenas at Windsor, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburgh are as follows: Windsor 5495, Cleveland 3054, Pittsburgh 3273, and Buffalo 4734. Five "sell-out" games were recorded in the playoffs, with the seating capacity equaled or passed twice at Cleveland, once at Pittsburgh and twice at Buffalo. Windsor missed a sell-out for the game with Buffalo by 33 seats, drawing 5462 cash customers for that game.

Reorganization a Success

The reorganization of the International Hockey League last fall to make room for Syracuse and Pittsburgh teams, and eliminate Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Falls, proved highly satisfactory from the standpoint of average financial returns. The average returns for the International League clubs for 1930-31 amounted to $64,168.28 as against $54,568.57 for 1929-30. However, only two clubs, Cleveland and London showed an increase over 1929-30. Detroit, Buffalo, and Windsor showed a slight decrease. Detroit Olympics had the most in decrease. In 1929-30 the Olympics took in $143,249.40, an attendance record for a minor league team for a single season. During the past winter the receipts of the Olympics dropped to $68,953.70.

During the season of 1929-30 Teddy Oke's Toronto Millionaires collected only $3054.50 at home. Niagara Falls reached $11,000 and Hamilton $15,000. Consequently the absence of these clubs during the 1930-31 season was certainly not considered a loss in any way.

Although the London Hockey Club attracted more fans and drew more money into its coffers in 1930-31 than in 1929-30, the club trailed the field of seven in attendance figures. For 1930-31 Detroit topped the list by a slight margin. Buffalo was a close second. Next in order came Cleveland, Windsor, Pittsburgh, Syracuse and last, London.

FLIERS MAINTAIN TRADITIONS OF SEA

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 27 (AP)—Capt. Boris Sergievsky and his mechanic, Voldemar Skohok Rodoff, naturalized American aviators in charge of the plane which sank in the ocean off Quintero, near Valparaiso, Friday, arrived here Saturday night, and told a tale of honor among air navigators on the sea.

There were nine life preservers for the 11 men. These Sergievsky handed to the nine Chileans while he and his mechanic struck out for the shore in the cold current. When fishing boats came to the rescue Sergievsky insisted that the Chileans should be cared for first, and since there was no room left, he and his mechanic would keep on swimming. Motorboats which set out from the shore, 3½ miles away, eventually rescued the swimmers.

ALL-SCOTTISH TEAM COMING TO U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—The All-Scottish women's field hockey team has accepted the invitation of the United States Field Hockey Association to tour this country next fall, Miss Suzanne A. Cross, secretary of the U. S. F. H. A., announced yesterday. The visitors will meet the 1930 all-America eleven either here or in New York, Miss Cross said. The Scottish players, numbering about 14, are expected here about the middle of October. They will tour the East and middle West and probably close their schedule about the first of December, when the field hockey season ends in this country.

BY-PLAYS

WHY NOT SOME ATHLETIC COMPETITION?

IT WOULD appear that the officials of the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago's world's fair for 1933, are overlooking an important attraction—the staging of national and international athletic and sporting events of many varieties.

Spectacles of this kind have been the only feature of recent world's fairs that "paid out" by drawing large crowds, according to those who have studied the subject. It seems that the tempo of this age is more keyed to contests and to spectacles than to fixed exhibits, however glorious.

Yet the athletic and sporting interests, who would have to be called in to make the arrangements for such attractions, claim they cannot get any action whatever out of the world's fair officials. There was an athletic committee, and it announced large projects when it was formed; but its chairman had resigned, and for many months there has been no meeting to discuss plans.

Now events of national and international caliber are awarded a year and two years in advance, because of the time it takes to arrange and promote them. If the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago wants these attractions, it should begin doing something at once.

* * *

QUINSIGAMOND OR SCHUYLKILL?

When the time arrives to decide where the United States Olympic rowing trials are to be held, a strong effort will be made by William J. Bingham, athletic director of Harvard University and a member of the Olympic Rowing Committee, and other college representatives to bring them to Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass. Most trials have been held on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, and a movement to keep them there is contemplated. The committee is made up of 13, 12 being regular members, four representing colleges, four representing clubs and four supposed to be representing neither club nor college; but it would seem as if the latter are really mostly club men from their affiliations. The other member is a representative of California, where the Olympic Games are to be held.

Since the Olympic races are to be held on a lagoon at Long Beach, Calif., the Lake Quinsigamond course is believed to come nearest to duplicating those conditions and is therefore favored, especially by the college representatives. A canvass of the colle

SPAIN'S PREMIER HAILED BY 300,000 IN BARCELONA

Government Grants Catalonian Schools Right to Teach in Own Language

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 27—Ties between Spanish Republicans and would-be autonomous Catalonia were drawn closer by the personal visit of N. A. Zamora to Barcelona yesterday on the occasion of the international football match between Spain and the Irish Free State.

Accompanied by Nicolau Dolwer, Minister of Economy, who is a Catalan, Spain's new President, left without warning for Barcelona, but the news of his coming was quickly passed round and he received a tremendous ovation from a waiting crowd of 300,000 persons headed by Col. Francisco Macia, Catalan President, who granted Señor Zamora the accolade of public embrace.

From the balcony of the Palace of the Generality, Señor Zamora greeted the Catalan people "famed for their culture and industry." He hailed the general acclamation to him as reflecting the joy of Spain and as a tribute of affection given by Catalonia, not to him personally or to the Government, but to the rest of Spain. Señor Macia, in reply, did not go beyond the usual refrain that the Catalonian cheers were given in confident anticipation of a Federal Republic of free peoples.

If the Catalan problem were only a matter of soothing, the susceptibilities of a region with marked cultural characteristics of its own, one might imagine that the various testimonies of good will with which the Provisional Government has been profuse had already solved it. Unfortunately, every step taken in this direction is apt to kindle an equivalent amount of resistance in the rest of Spain, especially in districts where traditions of the Madrid Central Government have struck deep roots.

The visit of Colonel Macia to Madrid is announced for this week, and it will be interesting to determine whether the reception accorded him equals that which awaited Señor Zamora in Barcelona yesterday.

How far the unwonted complaisance of the central Government extends may be judged from decrees now in preparation at the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice. Although presumably the Cortes will be asked to give its final approval, it is provided at once that, in schools of the Catalan language region, instruction will be exclusively in the Catalan language for children up to eight, with an additional class in Spanish for children above that age. A system is to be arranged for university teaching to suit the convenience of students. The Catalan language is to be officially equal with Castilian in courts of law.

Among the first to give the required pledge of loyalty to the new régime were General Damaso Berenguer, lately Minister of War and former Minister, together with his brother Federico, who was until recently Captain-General of Madrid.

Besides these, the two generals, Saro and Cavalcanti and Admiral Magaz, all members of the first military directory, were removed from their posts last week and replaced by generals and colonels formerly dismissed for Republican conspiracy.

Commander Ramon Franco has been placed in charge of the air service but his appointment, which is mainly a concession to popular sentiment, does not give general satisfaction.

Without waiting for the Cortes to approve his full schemes for army reform the Minister of War has tackled at once the urgent problem of surplus strength, the legacy of Moroccan wars and the Dictatorship. Officers have been given the opportunity of retiring voluntarily from the army on full pay within 30 days from the date of the army order.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis. "CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast. NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast. "To KOA." "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network. "Pac.": coast to coast network. Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving, unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29

Rhythmic Music

Roy Atwell, monologist; Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra (Tide Water—CBS to WJAS, Pittsburgh). 6:30.

Lew Ayres, screen player; Hallelujah Quartet; Chili Peppers; saxophone sextet; **Sol Hoopii's Hawaiians; Raymond Paige's** Orchestra (Sunskit—CBS—T). 8:30.

Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (General Mills—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 9.

Bebe Daniels, soprano; **Mary McCoy** and **Billy Hughes; Reinald Werrenrath;** male quartet; **Willard Robison; Charles Previn's Orchestra** (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City), "Rio Rita" and "Dixiana" bits by **Miss Daniels; "Lazy Weather,"** Mr. Robison; "Piccoloiana," piccolo solo. 9:30. Repeated for NBC Pacific at 7:15.

String dance orchestra; Grantland Rice interview (WEAF—T). German waltz. "Two Hearts" should lend itself well to strings in this period. 10:30.

"Scrappy" Lambert and **"Dick" Robertson,** vocal duo; **Elman and Von Zell,** comedy duo; **Sam Lanin's Orchestra** (McAleer—CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 10:30.

Guy Lombardo and his **Royal Canadians** (CBS to KLZ, Denver). 11:30.

Popular Soloists

Gene Austin (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Morton Downey, tenor; **orchestra** (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Welcome Lewis, contralto; **Lew Conrad,** crooner; **orchestra** (RCA—WEAF—T) "Variaties" period. 8:15.

Talks

"Why Radio Editors Exist?" (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Martin J. Porter, Hearst radio columnist, in Bill Schudt's "Going to Press" period. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). Also new middle western series at 10:15, C. S. T.

"Automotive Engineering" (WEAF—T). Charles F. Kettering, director of General Motor's research laboratories. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Bobby" Jones (WEAF—T). 8.

"Distribution and Merchandising"; Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). D. F. Kelly, president of the National Dry Goods Association. 9.

Nellie Revel (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). A feminine Lowell Thomas. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Gladys Rice, soprano; male chorus; concert orchestra, **Nathaniel Shilkret,** conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Operetta, several southern tunes and an arrangement of Ravel's "Bolero." 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; **Paul Oliver,** tenor; **Elizabeth Lennox,** contralto; **Revelers Quartet;** orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Varied hour. 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to WIBO, Chicago). Characteristic "Chinese Wedding Procession" to open dinner music program. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to CKGW, Toronto). Selection, Romeo and Juliet (Gounod); Romance (Rubinstein); Wedding Dance (Lincke). 11.

Recitals

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; **Frank LaForge,** pianist (WEAF Chain to WSAI, Cincinnati). Massenet's "Elegie," Metcalf's "Absent," Herbert's "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life." 7:30.

American Pro-Art String Quartet (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:45.

Muriel Kerr, concert pianist; **New York String Quartet** (CBS—T). 10:45.

Ann Leaf, organist; **Ben Alley,** tenor (CBS to KLZ, Denver). "Nocturne." 12:30 a. m.

Vocal

"Musical Crusaders" (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Through Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline. Mixed chorus, trio and orchestra. 7:30.

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Old English program by soloist and male chorus. 9.

Kremlin Art Quintet (WJZ Chain). Russian male voices. 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

Arabesque (CBS—T). Desert stories. 9:30.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 9 a. m.

Morning Moods (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Orchestral. 9 a. m.

Piano Moods (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Lee Sims, from Chicago. 11:30 a. m.

Vocal Varieties (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Soloist and orchestra. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Harriet Lee, contralto; Emery Deutsch, conductor. 12:30.

Advertising Club Luncheon Program (CBS to KLZ, WEAF Chain to WTAM). David Lawrence, speaker. 1:15.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Dairy and farm weather reports. 1:30.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS to WDSU, New Orleans). Marion McAfee, soprano; Charles Carlisle, tenor. 2.

"The Design and Making of the Small Garden" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Bernard M. Rifkin. 3.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Emery Deutsch, conductor. 3.

Refrain Revue (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Tenor soloist and instrumental quartet. 3:15.

Radio Play Bill (WEAF Chain to WHO-WOC). Dramatic sketch. 3:30.

Eastman School Symphony Orchestra (WJZ—T). 4.

United States Navy Band (CBS to KLZ, Denver). 4.

Morgan Trio (WEAF Chain to WGY, Schenectady). Piano, violin and harp. 4:15.

Mabel Wayne, songs (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Popular Broadway composer. 4:30.

"Economic Interdependence of Pacific Nations" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation. 4:45.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Matched

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Boston Art Notes

In the great hall of the Boston Architectural Club, there has been installed an exhibition of drawings and sculptures. Pencil is the sole medium for the pictures, and one has an opportunity here to note how capably these artists carry off subjects, treating pencilwork generally in the impressionistic style.

The tight, literal rendering has lost favor; the swift, casual depiction gains in quality from the lead. Some craftsmen get a broad, soft surface by bearing down latitudinally, approaching an effect of brushwork. Among the exhibitors there are Samuel Thal, Lester Hornby, Isador Richmond, Charles Woodbury, Frank M. Rines, Charles Curis Allen and Stanley Woodward. To greater or less degree, they lean toward this style, each revealing a tasteful and skilled treatment, a freedom and certitude.

The sculpture by George Aarons includes some pieces hitherto unseen in Boston. A head entitled "Orientale" is made with great sensitiveness, the hair following the somewhat schematized lines of the Japanese coiffure of an earlier day. The face is beautifully modeled, the bearing shows refinement, while the design of headdress and costume is suitably conventionalized. A figure of a woman proves to be the best decorative, full-figured piece we have seen of Mr. Aarons' work He escapes the tedious overgracefulness of the subject, which had become a tradition, by thickening it up somewhat. The result, still graceful, has more impressiveness of sculptural form, more sturdiness.

D. A.

OLD CHARLESTOWN SCHOOLBOYS MEET

The eighteenth annual reunion of the Old Charlestown Schoolboys' Association was held at the Boston City Club last night. White-haired men lived once more the days of their youth, when the friendships which have lasted until today were made. All the nearly 300 men present were in school before the annexation of Charlestown.

No speeches were made except a few words by Judge William Cushing Wait, president, who, with all other officers, was reelected, and the first president, James F. Murphy '83.

Business at Last Awakens To Fact It Must Help Itself

(Continued from Page 1)

few. But with recessions and depressions, the ability of these servitors was challenged. Unorganized progress became regarded as too uncertain. Legislation no longer could be viewed as a panacea. Regulation appeared only a partial solution.

The nation is awakening to what Calvin Coolidge calls the "delusion that people can rely on the Government alone to furnish (economic) salvation."

The result is a simple conclusion. It is so simple in its statement that its significance is sometimes overlooked. But economists and industrialists alike are beginning to regard it as the signal of an improved economic order. It is: "Business itself must solve its own problems, which are the problems of the nation."

From many sources the force of this argument is being brought before the nation. It constitutes, in effect, a call for a more comprehensive economic leadership. For it is recognized that business has, in the main, been successful in solving individual problems through careful planning and sagacious direction. Application of these same qualities of management to the broader collective problems of the present day is regarded as the challenge which is facing the economic world.

Causes of Demand

The demand for broader business leadership is attributed by many to an increasing appreciation of the responsibilities that have accompanied the development of huge commercial and industrial units.

It was well enough, in 1630, for a colonial legislature to order that "Carpenters, Joyners and Brickelayers, Sawyers and Thatchers shal not take above 2s (48.6 cents) a day if they have meate and drinke." But much of the effort to adjust relations between employer and worker continued upon the same theory with only the alteration of the phrases and figures of the law.

Today, the "brickelayer" is concerned with a great deal more than the modern equivalent of his "2s-a-day." Forces beyond his immediate control affect his job, his income and his family. Like many modern workers, he is a small unit in a huge industrial machine. He wonders if those who direct the machine should not be held responsible for controlling the forces that affect him but which he, himself, may not even understand.

But he does understand unemployment, if it comes. And he understands when his wages buy less than they formerly did, though he may have no conception of how the nation's credit is controlled. When there are more bricks than people will buy, he knows what will happen to the brick market without bothering about the theory for balancing production and consumption.

He may care little of what economists say about distribution of purchasing power, but he knows that the butter and eggs will stay on the grocer's shelves unless he has the money to buy them.

Problem Builds Up

The "brickelayer's" questions have only a personal aspect. But when one adds the same questions from the "joyners, sawyers and thatchers," the problem becomes one of great social importance. In building up a system that would bring profits and produce goods, business is finding that it unavoidably has built up corresponding obligations. But more important still is the recognition that there is profit to everyone in the fulfilling of these obligations.

Wallace Brett Donham, dean of the graduate school of business administration of Harvard University, in his current book, "Business Adrift," declares that nothing can be done to control the economic situation unless there is courageous, independent and socially minded business leadership.

"Any plan," he declares, "made by other types of leaders and imposed on industry will be either futile or dangerous. At the same time, business must recognize that some of its most important problems, like unemployment, are also major political problems. Such questions require for their solution sane coöperation between political and business leadership."

Numerous schemes are advanced through which the new leadership of business might be exerted. One of the latest of these, advocated from many sources, is the formation of a "general board" of business in which the leaders of the country would coöperate in charting the path which might be followed. There are other plans for the organization of trade groups, chambers of commerce and similar organizations which would give formal voice to the needs of industry and commerce, with due regard for the welfare of mankind generally.

For Third House of Congress

An older plan is advanced under which a third house of Congress would be formed, representing business interests of the country instead of geographical sections. The theory is that at present specializing groups take part in government through lobbying and similar efforts to control legislation. These efforts are usually selfish and involve little responsibility. A third house in Congress, acting only in an advisory capacity to the other two houses, is offered for placing the burden of responsibility where it belongs.

With the growth of specialization and the complex forms of industry of the last half century, industry has unwittingly been placed in a position where it is responsible, not only for production, consumption and material goods, but for men and women as well. There is general recognition of the fact that the obligation of industry to individuals makes it incumbent upon business itself to bring about a smoother path for economics, to put its own house in order, to solve the problems of unemployment, equalize the forces of production and consumption, keep wages and living standards on an upward trend, and, in short, provide a more stabilized order in the workaday world.

Organized efforts toward solutions of these problems are being made by numerous organizations. Today the United States Chamber of Commerce meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., will bring the most advanced commercial and industrial thought of the country to bear upon the solution of the problems ranging from unemployment insurance to consumer credit and industrial management.

Four important questions face the deliberations of this organization: Can production and consumption be balanced? Can the nation's purchasing power be kept at an even keel? Can saturation points be determined? Can overproduction of natural-resource industries be controlled?

In the answers to these questions lie steps toward a solution to the problem of prosperity restored and maintained.

A challenge to business to put its own house in order has been voiced by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, who points out that the chamber has criticized Congress when it attempted to better industrial conditions by legislation, and says that it rests with these leading business men to restore confidence by stabilizing industry and maintaining continuous employment, or expect Congress to pass laws putting such matters on a compulsory basis.

Second, at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Washington beginning May 4, the search also will be for solutions to world business problems. Again it is found that this organization like many others will concentrate on the questions of distribution, wages, prices and regularization of employment.

Third, an even broader consideration of the world's economic relations in which American business men are vitally interested will be the Congress to be held in Amsterdam in August.

Further interest of business in its own affairs through government is indicated by the meeting of American industrial leaders in New York in June to draft its four-year platform for submission to the major political parties as announced by John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Where Responsibility Lies

As for responsibility, Roy V. Wright, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers says:

"The engineer is not solely responsible, there are other elements that can make a large contribution to the solution of this problem. Some of them may even make a larger contribution than the engineer. There are, for instance, the financier, the industrial leader, the psychologist, the economist, and all the rest. Someone, however, has got to take the lead in getting the bunch started seriously to tackle the job."

Perhaps the viewpoint of Dr. Albert Einstein, stated the point in even more humanitarian terms when he said to the students of the California Institute of Technology on his recent visit to the United States: "It is not enough that you should understand about applied science in order that your work may increase man's blessings. Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavors; concern for the great unsolved problems of the organization of labor and the distribution of goods, in order that the creations of our mind shall be a blessing and not a curse to mankind."

In making out a case on the responsibility of business leaders for prosperity the employee or consumer is not relieved from his share for he, too, is a large factor in the business world.

Business Finds a Friend

There are those who believe that business today is fully alive to its responsibilities in maintaining the fullest possible measure of employment. Among these is Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce who finds that much has been done in individual industries by careful planning so that fluctuations in the demands for commodities and various shifting conditions have less and less effect upon the stability of the industry and upon the wages and purchasing power of those whom the industry employs.

"The question," said Mr. Barnes, "now arises whether the same methods can be applied on a much larger scale and with much greater effect by whole industries. Business executives are quite aware that no industry stands by itself.

"This interdependence has given rise to the trade association movement which has developed further in the United States than in any other country. Perhaps the time has now arrived for putting this type of organization to the test. If the individual manufacturer can overcome the difficulties which stand in the way of security and continuity of employment in his own, can the industry as a whole obviate the difficulties which stand in the way of the same achievement in the larger field? Can it, by coöperation with other industries, avoid the dislocations so devastating in their effects and the occasion of such widespread distress?"

In the ability of business to meet this broadening obligation lies the beginning to the answer of its complex economic problems.

3000 INDUSTRIAL LEADERS DISCUSS AIDS TO BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 1)

International Chamber of Commerce in Washington, which many of the present gathering will attend. The two meetings complement each other, and will offer the varied views of business leaders on economic problems now uppermost in the attention of the world.

Leaders of the American chamber arrived here echoing the belief expressed by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the British Exchequer in his budget message that some recovery in business may be looked for within the year. Comment singled out this phase of Mr. Snowden's speech for immediate discussion, and leaders like William Butterworth, presiden of the United States chamber announced their agreement with Mr. Snowden's view in this matter.

For the last 18 months business, the world over, it was said, has been suffering from the effects of the depression. Now, according to Mr. Butterworth, evidences of improvement in a variety of quarters give the hope that the country may be on the way toward recovery together with an improvement in employment and restoration of public confidence.

Interest Is Widespread

An atmosphere of unprecedented outside interest marked the opening of the preliminary sessions of the meeting today, at which members of the board were named. Leaders declared that rarely, if ever, in the history of the organization has such widespread attention been given by

He Heads Conference On Business Outlook

©Underwood

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH

the nation-at-large to the spectacle of American business men in their annual session going into conference on economic problems.

The interest is interpreted here as springing from the feeling that the time is ripe for business to declare its position on many vital matters, ranging from unemployment, social legislation and the outlook for trade recovery, down to a score or more specific problems like taxation and antitrust legislation, all of which will be discussed directly at subsequent sessions here.

Neither Mr. Butterworth, nor Julius Barnes, chairman of the board, would comment today on the second open letter addressed to the chamber from James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan.

Mr. Couzens in his first letter challenged the chamber to set forth a program of social legislation which could be backed by American business and passed by Congress. In particular he asked for some substitute from private business for compulsory unemployment insurance which, he asserted, had been opposed by representatives of business when discussed in Congress.

In his second letter, dated April 24, Mr. Couzens raised the question of wage maintenance in the present period of depression, and called on business to declare itself in the matter.

Couzens Starts Something

While no formal answer was made to Mr. Couzens, it was said unofficially that all the problems which he raised will be discussed either in the series of general conferences or the round table gatherings that will begin tomorrow and last for the rest of the week.

Among the most significant of these, it was stated, will be the discussion of business stabilization which will be taken up here from the American viewpoint, and later at the International Chamber of Commerce from the world standpoint. Also such questions as those relating to overproduction, unemployment insurance and government regulation of business will be taken up.

On the international side, a conference will be held on "factors in foreign trade recovery," while a discussion of the American business attitude to Soviet trade is expected when resolutions introduced by various trade groups, which are component parts of the chamber, are taken up for action.

Questions which the chamber will take up include: Can production and consumption be balanced? Can the nation's purchasing power be kept at an even level? Can saturation points be determined? What place has business in municipal development? Can relief from existing state taxes be obtained without reducing expenditures? What is the relationship to the price of silver to the recovery of America's foreign trade? Can overproduction in the natural resources be controlled? What progress is being made in continuity of employment? Long time business budgeting. Improved production and sales methods.

Questions of "business leadership in public finance" will be discussed under Felix M. McWhirter, president of the Peoples State Bank, Indianapolis.

New Aspects of Business

The problem of "new insurance requirements of business," under which unemployment insurance, social insurance legislation, and inland transportation insurance will be taken up, will be presented by C. A. Ludlum, New York City, chairman of the insurance department committee of the chamber.

The withdrawal of Col. Arthur Woods as chairman of the President's Emergency Committee on Employment, with reorganization of the committee in an advisory capacity in conjunction with the newly formed Federal Employment Stabilization Board established by one of the Wagner bills, caused special interest in the conference to be held here on business stabilization.

A general session of the entire membership will be held on "possibilities of business stabilization." Mr. Barness will be chairman, and Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia University, R. R. Deupre, head of the Procter & Gamble Company, L. N. H. Weld, director of research, McCann, Erickson Company, New York, and Rome C. Stephenson, president American Bankers Association, will speak. Others to be heard at the conference will include Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, George C. McDonald, chairman of the executive committee, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the American section, International Chamber of Commerce and Robert W. E. Masson, director-general of the Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.

CHICAGO GASOLINE DROPS IN PRICE WAR

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 28—A price battle has brought gasoline in the Chicago area down to 8¼ cents a gallon, plus tax—the lowest price in many years.

The keen competition commenced when the Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced a new "blue" gasoline to sell at 9 cents, while the Sinclair Refining Company followed with similar grade at the same price and then dropped it three-quarters of a cent. The Standard of Indiana then met this price. Shell Petroleum Corporation has followed in the wake of these cuts by reducing its regular 11 cent grade to 10 cents.

EVENTS IN INDIA INDICATE NEED OF FIRM HAND

Leniency of Gandhi-Irwin Pact Said to Have Led to Lawbreaking

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, April 27—Insistent need for a firm, just and impartial administration of law and order during the present transition is manifest in all parts of India.

Three contrasting phases of the Indian situation fraught with serious implications stand out today in information emanating from three widely separated points of the country.

The first is a speech by the Governor of the Punjab, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, at Khushab, Saturday, when he indicated that the Government's leniency to Congress activities in the Irwin-Gandhi agreement has "bred license" among Congress followers.

The second factor is the serious position developing in Bombay as the result of widespread unemployment.

The third phase is the serious situation at Charsadda where bands of politically inclined youths are causing considerable anxiety among frontier authorities.

In his address to the zamindars, or landowners, on the occasion of opening the bridge over the River Jhelum, Sir Geoffrey said efforts to carry out the wishes of Gandhi were not being made by the rank and file of the Nationalist Congress.

Much Concern Expressed

He contended the Government has taken every possible step to engender a favorable atmosphere for consideration of constitutional issues and held that now it is becoming impossible for the Government to allow a continuance of lawbreaking policies on the part of Congress and others.

The Punjab Governor's contentions find echo in official circles here, where authorities contend "no government can sit quiet and watch some of the attacks which are being developed against law and order."

British officials express genuine concern that since the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi pact "war mentality" has been considerably fostered in Congress ranks, the idea that the agreement only meant a truce being uppermost in the opinion of Congress adherents. Moreover, it is held, the situation at Charsadda is largely traceable to this mentality.

Political activities of the "Red Shirt" organization—which is not Communistic as widely held—are being viewed as a potential danger to the entire frontier, a situation which is liable to result in trouble involving tribesmen, ever willing to take up arms.

The report, however, that Amanullah has any serious intentions on the throne of Afghanistan is now generally discredited. It is held that the position of the reigning King, Nidar Shah, has greatly consolidated in recent months and peace is likely to continue in that country which is friendly to Britain.

All Classes Affected

Meanwhile, the unemployment problem in Bombay is being considered as something bound to have effects on the political situation in that region. It is contended that public safety is menaced by swarms of unemployed laborers, while among the educated classes much distress is reported.

Labor in the textile industry alone is unaffected, but private firms and public bodies are discharging more and more of their staffs. While statistical data are not available, it was alleged in the Bombay Legislative Council that out of a population of approximately 1,200,000 between 150,000 and 200,000 are now unemployed.

While it is admitted that the Government cannot stem the tide of the trade depression, the establishment of labor exchanges is being recommended as one means to regulate the serious situation which has developed. The conditions lend themselves to exploitation on the part of political agitators and the position of Bombay is being viewed with some gravity in official circles here.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 NBC, Mrs. Julian Sloan, speaker; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick Program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:58 The Old Painter.
6:00 Big Brother; League of Opportunity.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 "World Affairs," Thomas Chalmers.
7:00 Sandy MacFarlane's Chimney Swallows.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man; recording.
7:30 NBC, Sonnyland Sketch: "David Harum Visits Newport."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Florsheim Frolic; Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; Elsie Baker, contralto; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers: Frank Parker, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Concert program.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review.
6:15 Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra, direction Dana Merriman.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 The Co-Eds; Skit and music.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys, male trio.
8:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.
8:30 "Farm Electrification."
8:45 Sketch and orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Efrem Zimbalist, violinist; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Death Valley Days: "A Spaniard's Discovery of Gold."
10:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: Recorded.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:25 "Show Tunes"; orchestra.
5:30 Around the Campfire.
5:45 Premium Party; orchestra.
6:00 "The Dream Girl."
6:15 'Confessions of a Racketeer."
6:30 Andrew Jacobson, saxophonist.
6:45 CBS, Mystery Story.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 Recorded popular program.
7:30 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra; Chester Gaylord, soloist.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto; Roundtowners Quartet.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra; Helene Corbin Heini, concert pianist.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "Jest for Fun," Richie Craig Jr., monologist.
10:30 CBS, Paramount Publix Playhouse: Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Adrian O'Brien.
11:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Peggy Rais, guitarist.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital, George Raydel.
6:00 Weather; Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Billy Dooley's Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; WHDH Ensemble; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, Adventures in Words, Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
5:45 Tony's Scrap Book.
6:00 CBS, National Security League Program.
6:15 CBS, Gordon Kibbler's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 William G. Reed, baritone.
7:30 Capt. Albert L. Edson of East Boston Airport.
7:45 "Helen, Christine and Ruth."
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Three and Two."
8:30 Yankee Players.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
10:30 News; organ recital.
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, American School of the Air: "William Tell."
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Noonday service of King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Copley-Plaza dinner music.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Advertising Club luncheon: David Lawrence, speaker.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford, Conn., Dept. CS 5.

REMOVAL NOTICE—Carlisle's Iron Rust Soap has removed ink, rust, chemical and other stains from clothing and fabrics since 1894; agents wanted; write or wire for particulars. Dept. W, 877 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered, and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send for outline and address for details. R. W. DIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
15 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Modern high-class 3-family apartment building; near Principia School; good investment; reasonable terms. Box D-6, 1775 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMAN—Experienced vault, bank, sheet metal equipment, detailing and estimating; young, married and willing to learn new lines; go anywhere. Write Box S-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TRANSPORT PILOT—6 years' experience, 530 accredited flying hours; rating on open and closed planes; good recommendations. Write CARL BURKERT, R. 4, Box 97B, Racine, Wisconsin.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, discarded jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3 rooms, bath, lovely kitchen, Frigidaire; $60, garage $10. MONTGOMERY, 3319 Avenue J, near Flatbush Ave. Midwood 8-7621-W.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Furnished attractive lower, 2 bedrooms, tile bath, sun porch, complete. Apply 4 Breckenridge.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—2nd floor 2-family house, 5 rooms, front porch; garage; near stations. E. QUACKENBUSH, 12 Storer Ave. 1873-W.

NEW YORK CITY 15 West 55th St.—Sublet 5-room, refined modern apartment (southwest front), May 1 to Sept. 30; large living room and foyer, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Call SUPT. NORRIS, Circle 7-9112 all day or Circle 7-8833 from 8-10 a. m.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; attractively furnished, electric refrigeration and radio; block subway and busses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

N. Y. C. 160 W. 73rd—Large studio, foyer, bath, kit

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN woman wishes position as companion to one spending summer in Europe; attend details, mother's care to child if desired. Box H-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LATIN TEACHER
Graduate of Wellesley College. 10 years' experience; now employed in city high school of high standing; wishes to change next September to private or public school in or near Boston; excellent references. K-69 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 144 East 36th—Woman, children called for afternoons, supervised playing, sunny roof garden. Caledonia 5-4466.

PERSONAL MAID — Experienced English, Protestant; good traveler; references. Write Box J-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

—SUMMER CAMP—
Teacher Junior High School, Christian Scientist, offers services as camp mother—tutoring. Box No. C-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN, experienced housekeeper, cook; sleep in; references; Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

REFINED home open May 1, 1931, for resident and day pupils needing special attention approximately between 5-12 years. MISSES M and D. ROWEHL, Wantagh Ave., Hicksville, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Duplex studio completely furnished; 7 rooms, two baths, 4 fireplaces; garage; 5 acres woods, brook; $1500 for summer. CRAWFORD YOUNG, Norwalk, Connecticut.

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING, repairing, refinishing, reglueing; will serve at home or office. AL. WARNER, 204 West 55th Street, New York City. Tel. Circle 7-3000.

CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

EVERET S. MERRITT
AUTO INSURANCE
NEW LOW RATES
AND GENERAL REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE BROKER
1151 MAIN, E. GAR. 7194

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of

ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.
17 James Street, North

LONDON

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream & Creamery Butter
Quality—Service
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario & Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp. LTD.

THAYERS'
CHOICE MEN'S APPAREL
We can suit you in more ways than one
Our Motto: "The Latest and Best."
183 DUNDAS ST. Phone Met. 158-W

Builders' Supplies
COAL—COKE
Wm. Woollatt & Sons
Limited
479 GREY STREET Phone Met. 4783

ART WILKES
Tire Headquarters
Prompt Vulcanizing
MONARCH BATTERIES
REAL Service
354 Wellington Street Met. 2334

J. A. STANLEY
Noted South End Grocer
Chain Store Purchasing Facilities
Extra Complete Stock
Our Motto: *Best value at least cost.*
285 Wortley Road at Briscoe Street
Phone Met. 2131

THOS. J. REDMAN
UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
Phone Met. 1057 87 Wellington St.
Try our phone service

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods,
Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 9c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
8 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
WESTERN ONTARIO'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

Store Your Furs Now!

We call for and deliver all furs. Store and insure them for one year . . . at a cost of only 3% of your own valuation.

Ford and Lincoln
Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

CANADA BREAD
SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE
Phone Your Praises to
Met. 944 W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

OTTAWA

Murphy Gamble
Limited
Ottawa's Leading Department Store

Read the latest biographies . . . the newest fiction . . . in Murphy-Gamble's Rental Library—on the Mezzanine Floor

do not delay, start
PRODUCERS' to-day
Milk Phone
Cream Queen 630
Butter 275 Kent St
Ice Cream Ottawa

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

MIRBACH'S
Ladies' Hair Dressing
Permanent, Marcel, and Finger Waves
Facial—Manicure
NEW CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

Mc Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 224 Bank St.

Thorburn & Abbott Ltd.
BOOKSELLERS *and* STATIONERS
115 SPARKS STREET
Old Choice and Rare Books Lending Library

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

DEVLINS
The Great Parnell Specialty Store of Eastern Canada
Ltd. Devlin & Co. Limited
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

Cleghorn & Beattie
Quality Goods & Service
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
124 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

Ed. Provan
275 YONGE STREET
TORONTO
TAILORED CLOTHES
$30 to $60
BUY YOUR
WALK-OVER SHOES
in Canada at
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
290 Yonge Street—TORONTO
1119 St. Catherine St. West—MONTREAL

Dunfield's
Society Brand Clothes
Haberdashery
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO
Elgin 4232 Garrard 4414
Howard 9898 4415

ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
D. McINTOSH & Co. Ltd.
TORONTO
67 Yonge St. 628 Danforth Ave.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Wonderful Variety
GLOVETTE Girdles and Brassieres
for the junior girl or slight figure
GIRDLES 98c to $6.95
BRASSIERES 49c to $2.25
Sold in Toronto
WOOLNOUGH SHOPS
78 BLOOR ST. W. & 3251½ YONGE STREET TORONTO

SUNRISE SHOE
A Women's Dress Corrective Turn Shoe with Style and Comfort
BOAKE SHOE HOUSE
1462 YONGE ST 952 ST. CLAIR W.
HARRY YOUNG
961 BLOOR ST. W.

SHOES STOCKINGS *LEATHER GOODS*
CHISHOLMS
2866 DUNDAS STREET
2282 BLOOR STREET
WEST TORONTO, ONT.

The Stoodleigh Cafeterias
Famous for Fine Foods
Toronto

THE MARCEL SHOP
AILEEN POLLACK, Prop.
1233 ST. CLAIR AVENUE, WEST
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Telephone Kenwood 0959 Open Evenings

Piccadilly Inn
12 AVENUE ROAD
Fowl dinner every night and Twice on Sundays for 75c
Regular dinner 60c
MRS. L. T. GRAHAM BELL

WRIGHT BROS.
Cleaners and Dyers
884 Kingston Rd. Howard 2520 & 2537

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD
Homemade Cooking
1381 Yonge Street Tel. Hyland 9695

THE
Bookman's Lending Library
Cards and Gifts
1616 BLOOR ST., Toronto, Canada

RUGS
DUSTED and WASHED
You will be pleased with the renewed bright, fresh appearance of your rugs, and the small cost.
CALL GLADSTONE 1635
RICHARDS CARPET CLEANING WORKS

DINNERS
Regular Every Evening and on Sundays, 40c.
MISS C. CLIFTON
59 Prince Arthur Avenue
Also
Pleasant rooms at reasonable prices

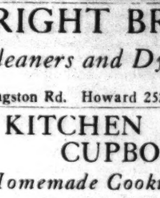
CRICKMORE & LeROY
Custom Brokers
24 WELLINGTON ST. W., Room 1
Telephone Elgin 3680
Office LOmbard 3403 Residence HYland 9542

A. T. THOMPSON
PLUMBING and HEATING DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST., WEST Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Choose Your
Enna Jettick Shoes
at Simpson's
where stocks are frequently replenished and sales clerks are experienced in fitting.
Priced in Canada $7 to $8
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED



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CAN. CEMENT BLDG.

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Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
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Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

GARDEN WORK
GEO. K. SCHILLER, Reg.
Landscape Architect and Gardener
Member American Landscape Association
835 Sherbrooke East Phone Amherst 3943

JOHN MOORE
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
MARCEL & FINGER WAVING
MACHINELESS PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURING
2330 MADISON AVE. WAL. 4752

Phone York 0398 *Estimates Free*
F. WILLIAMS
LANDSCAPE GARDENER
PLANTS—SHRUBS—TREES PERENNIALS
Greenhouses, 428 Willibrord Ave., Verdun

BRITISH ISLES

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

SMALL HOTELS AND PENSIONS IN EUROPE

Albany Hotel
LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2, ENG.
Telephone Paddington 7636
Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No extras.

"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

BERLIN—PENSION NAUMANN, first class house; every comfort. Nikolsburgerpl. 6, Berlin W. Tel H 1 Uhland 4704 and 1390.

BERLIN—HOTEL PREUSSISCHER HOF, Propr. B. Ulbricht, vis-à-vis Anhalter Station. Every convenience.

BERLIN—HOTEL DESSAUER HOF, Propr. B. Ulbricht, vis-à-vis Europa Haus. Reasonable charges.

BERLIN—Pension Ackermann, Frau M. Beyer, W. Genthinerstr. 7. Tel. B 1 Kurfürst 8087. Centrally located; moderate charges.

EDINBURGH—Marwick's Private Hotel, 7 Inverleith Terrace, 1 minute Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; accessible all parts. Tel. 348411.

EDINBURGH Private Hotels Association cater for visitors at a moderate rate. Write to Hon. Secy., F. W. CAMPBELL, C. A., 18 Melville St.

ENGLISH LAKES—Beautiful Buttermere; ideal holiday resort; Victoria family hotel, modernised, unlicensed, f4.4.; 10 Swiss balconies, 7 lockup garages; Cockermouth bus brings advance luggage.

GERMANY—Nordseebad Duhnen. Empfehle in meinem neuen, modern eingerichteten Hause, direkt am Strande, freundliche, saubere, ein, zwei und drei bettige Zimmer, mit fliessendem Wasser, Heisung, Balkon, Veranda, für Selbstkochende mit Küchenbenutzung. Sommer und Winter geöffnet. Daselbst Privat-Autovermietung. Haus STRANDBLICK, W. Meineke, Holstenstrasse.

GERMANY—Bad Salzbrunn i/Schlesien. Im schönen Waldenburger Bergland RPEMDENPENSION HAUS HOHENZOLLERN Bes. Th. Dreseher. Tel. Waldenburg 629 Gute Verpflegung, Mässige Preise Pension in beautiful mountainous surroundings

GERMANY—Bad Flinsberg i/Isergeb FREMDENHEIM ST. HUBERTUS Tel. 196 Bes. M. Gebauer Zimmer mit und ohne Pension Rooms with and without board

GERMANY—Paying Guest received. Idyllisch gelegene frühere Mühle bietet angenehmen Sommeraufenthalt, hauptsächlich für Kinder. Gertrude SCHULZ, Halbemeilmühle b. Grünberg/Schles.

GERMANY—Oberhäslich/Dippoldiswalde, Erzgebirge. Erholungsheim Pfunds Hütte Motorbus from Dresden central station.

Hotel Constance
21 & 24 Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London
Very pleasantly situated, overlooking Hyde Park. Midway between two Christian Science churches. Spacious public rooms charmingly furnished. Gas fires in all bedrooms, running hot & cold water now being extended to all. Lift, night porter. Terms from 3½ guineas weekly and from 12/6 per day
Phone Paddington 8063

KILDONAN HOTEL
14 COATES CRESCENT—EDINBURGH
Centrally situated, near shops & theatres. All rooms have Hot & Cold water & electric fires. Garage. Tel. 23445l.
Proprietrix, MRS. H. SCOTT

LAKE DISTRICT. GLEN ROTHAY HOTEL, RYDAL, AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station (A. A. & R. A. C.). Tel. Ambleside 43.

LAKE DISTRICT, Newby Bridge Hotel, overlooking Windermere—Extensive grounds; A. A. & R. A. C.; central heating; hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Tel. 22 Newby Bridge.

LEAMINGTON SPA. — Barton House Private Hotel 40 Binswood Avenue. Situated in best part of town; terms moderate.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT — Refined apartments with or without board. MISS GORMESHER, 3 Marlborough Gardens.

WEST KIRBY, CHESHIRE—Large sunny rooms, near sea, shops, station; garden; board if desired. WARD, 6 Hoscote Park.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL (north). Fawley House, 308 Promenade—Scrupulously clean, excellent table, personal supervision. Proprietors, MRS. GARDENER & MRS. HIGGINBOTTOM.

BLACKPOOL—Sunnyside boarding establishment; excellent cuisine; separate tables; electric light throughout; terms from 3 gns. weekly. Derby Road. Phone 3497.

CHESTER. Windsor Hotel, City Road, Near L. M. S. & G. W. Station—Comfortable temperance hotel near centre of city; personal supervision terms moderate. Proprietress MRS. STONELY. Tel. No. 416

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. The Regent Private Residential Hotel—Superior board residence, electric lighting, central heating; large garden. 55, 57 & 59 Osborne Road, Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SWITZERLAND
An ideal opportunity is offered to parents wishing to place their children in a reliable home, under loving and efficient supervision; excellent educational advantages; languages, music, sports; Christian Scientists preferred; prospectus. MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux (Lake of Geneva).

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH (near)—SEASIDE BUNGALOW, furnished, sleep eight; sun parlour; garage; tennis, golf, excellent bathing; from 3 guineas. Apply: 4 St. Denys Road, Southampton.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Nurse or girl to help with young children; Christian Scientist preferred; state full particulars. Beech Cottage, Rawdon, Nr. Leeds.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER completing domestic science course, also trained care of children, seeks post as under matron school; home or abroad; free for autumn term. MISS JANE MOORWOOD, 9 Broccobank, Sheffield.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

HARROGATE, PEMBROKE HOTEL
Queen Parade Tel 2955 Residence or holidays. Quiet reading room for study. Tennis Garage. Prop. MRS. C. R. WALKER-WOOD.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MOTOR LESSONS—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION Courses from £3-3-0. MISS E. MACGILLIVRAY, 7 Palmerston Place Lane, Edinburgh. Tel. 21845.

MR. ERNEST APPLEYARD, solo pianist & teacher of pianoforte (pupil of the late Professor Leschetizky, Vienna); available for concerts, at homes, etc.; brochure "Touch and Temperament" on application, 43 Arden St. and Townsend & Thomson, 70 George St., Edinburgh; pupils prepared for principal exams. & diplomas; Pupils also taken by Mrs. ISA R. APPLEYARD.

WANTED

WESTMORLAND — Widow living in old Dower House is anxious to have a lady, Christian Scientist preferred, to live with her & share in expenses; house beautifully situated, facing south, overlooking a glorious view of Morecambe Bay; in lovely country surroundings; all modern conveniences. Apply MRS. A. S. GANDY, Eyning, Nr. Kendal.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
69A Unter den Linden Merkur 6823
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7899
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
406 Nat'l Rd. Life Building Tel. Victor 3703
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 1904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel Beacon 0390
Also by Local Advertising Representative in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

LIVERPOOL. Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. 'Phone 5239

Melville Private Hotel
15 MELVILLE STREET, EDINBURGH
5 minutes Princes St. & Station
M. DALL. Phone 21390

PATRICKSON'S HOTEL
Palace Houses, Bayswater Road, London, W 2. Park 8447. From 15/- daily; 4 gns. weekly.

PENSION CECIL
Zürich, Lintheschergasse 3
Switzerland. Near station. Tel. 56807
Running hot and cold water and telephone in every room, all modern comforts; rooms from Fr. 6.- up.

SCHWERIN i. M.—Restaurant und Pension Deutsche Eiche Zippendorf
Anerkannt guter Mittags- und Abendtisch, freundl. Zimmer mit voll. Verpfl. RM 6.-

SIMLA COURT
PERFECTLY situated, well furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot and cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day, 3 to 5 gns. per week.
14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2478

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Hotel; central heating, gas fires; highly recommended for quiet, restful holiday; near Christian Science churches. Telephone 300011

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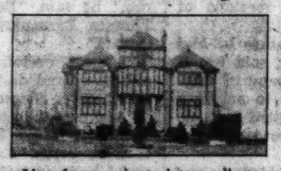

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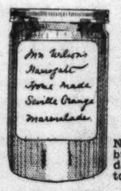

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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Civic Humanity

Marysville, Calif.

BY A little wise charity to hungry men during the period of depression, the councils of the two river-separated towns of Marysville and Yuba City, aided by the chief of police of each, have really saved money and possible future trouble with these unfortunates.

When these searchers for work drift into Marysville they are allowed to spend the night in the jail. The next morning, before being sent on their way, they are given a simple breakfast. Thus fed, they are not likely to put in an appearance later for petty thefts, as they might if turned adrift hungry and penniless in a strange town.

In Yuba City, when the chief of police meets a hungry work hunter, instead of arresting him if found begging, he buys him a meal. If he arrested him it would cost the town not less than 80 cents for two meals, while the man was held in jail; and if he ordered him out of town while still hungry, the safety of citizens might be jeopardized and the town would eventually expend far more before finishing with him.

By dealing in this humane way with these unfortunate men the two towns not only save money, but encourage the wanderer to fresh effort in his search for a job and leave a feeling of gratitude in his heart for thus being kindly treated.

A Word a Day

Expiate

Pronounced as though spelled *eks'-pi-ate*, with accent on first syllable; *e* as in *end*, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *late*.

Those seeking brevity and terseness in expression will find this a useful word. Take its use in the sentence, "He expiated his crime," for instance. Into these four words, thanks to the verb, is compressed this meaning: "He extinguished his guilt by sufferance of penalty or some equivalent," or, in other words, "He made complete satisfaction for his misdeed."

The derivation is from a combination of the Latin *ex*, "fully," and *piare*, "to propitiate"—*expiare* meaning "to atone for fully."

Example: "Through suffering he expiated his wrongdoing."

Notes and Queries

Plaister (Mr. E. R. G.)—This obsolete variation of "plaster" is pronounced as though spelled *play'-ster*.

Astonied (note)—The past participle of "astony" ("to astonish, stun, amaze") is pronounced as though spelled *as-ton'id*, *a* as in *hat*, *o* short as in *odd*, *i* as in *it*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Cometh now the tourist season, when all roads lead to roaming.

Portland Oregonian: A Chicago professor has started a movement to eliminate stereotyped phrases from letters. Let us hope that "please remit" will be the first to go.

Detroit News: This discovery of rubber in wheat may presently help the market to rebound.

Fort Wayne News-Sentinel: A scientist is reported to have found a substance "like rubber, only much more durable." A cold fried oyster, probably!

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Pie Puzzle:

Rhubarb, cherry, raspberry, raisin, peach, lemon, squash, banana, pumpkin, prune, mince, apple, pineapple.

In Lighter Vein

The Skeptic

"Didn't you think that trained-seal act was good?"

"Yes, if it wasn't a fake—how do we know they weren't dyed rabbits?"

He Doesn't Say

"So you have a baby brother. What's his name?"

"We don't know. We can't understand a word he says."—*Tit-Bits.*

Out of the Mouths of Babes

While cooking soup, I left the kitchen for a few minutes, and asked a neighbor's little girl, who was visiting me, to watch it.

When the soup started to boil over she shouted: "Come in quick! The soup is getting bigger than the pot!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Beauty Note

"What must one do to have beautiful hands?"

"Nothing."—*Montreal Star.*

The Classic Tailor

Tailor: "Euripides?"

Customer: "Yah, Eumenides."—*Grinnell College Malteaser.*

Signs of Dinner

"I don't see any signs of dinner."

"Is that so? And here I stand with a can opener in one hand and the grocer's boy is ringing the back-door bell."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Easily Encouraged

"How are you getting on with your courting of the banker's daughter?"

"Not so bad. I'm getting some encouragement."

"She's beginning to smile on you, is she?"

"Not yet, but last night she told me she had said 'No' for the last time."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO reforms himself has done more toward reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, impotent patriots.—LAVATER.

All Nature

Raccoons

THE name "raccoon" is from the North American Indian "arakun" and "arrathkune." The animal's hind feet are quite flat, like those of the bear, and it leaves tracks similar to those made by a small barefoot child. The front feet have long, separate fingers, like a monkey's, and are useful not only for digging but for climbing trees, often high above the ground—where the cunning animal stays until nightfall when it descends and hunts for a living.

The raccoon's diet is varied, the animal searching along the edge of small lakes and rivers for frogs, small fish, and eggs; but when green corn season arrives it cannot resist the desire to visit cornfields.

The raccoon has a short, stout body, short legs and a bushy tail ringed with black-and-white. In early days it was quite the fashion for hunters to wear "coon" caps made of the fur, and these long tails attached. The "coon skins" were sold at the country stores, or used as articles in barter or trade. The fur is still considered valuable.

In April or May four or five young appear outside their hollow tree, and they remain with the mother until fully grown, when they are somewhat larger than a domestic cat. The young are easily tamed; and their quaint gray faces, puffy cheeks, upstanding ears, black-tipped noses, long whiskers and bright eyes, accompanied by playful ways, endear them to children as pets. One strange habit of theirs is to wash their food in water whenever it is available; another is to sit upon their haunches like tiny bears. They hibernate during severe weather along the north of their range which lies between southern Canada and Mexico.

The Children's Corner

The Best Doll of All

EMILY looked sadly at Bessie Belinda. "I just can't take you to Louise's doll party," she said, positively. "What would the other girls think of you?"

Bessie Belinda stared sadly at Emily. She was older than Emily, for she had belonged in the first place to Edith, Emily's oldest sister, who was now in high school. Perhaps from this superior age Bessie Belinda might have told Emily that the girls wouldn't think so badly of her, once they knew her, but she had long since ceased even to say "Mama."

Bessie Belinda was a doll who had seen better days. Her dull, battered cheeks had once been pink as roses, a mass of golden curls had adorned the head that was now almost bald, and the sadly staring blue eyes had once both opened and shut. Even her smiles and dimples seemed to have disappeared along with the curls and the roses.

Emily had loved Bessie Belinda ever since she could remember, and when she had lived on the farm it had never occurred to her that her dolly was no longer beautiful. But now Emily and her mother and sisters had moved into town, in order that Edith might go to high school.

Emily hadn't become acquainted with many girls yet, but she had talked several times with Louise, the girl who lived next door. She had seen other little girls going to Louise's nearly every afternoon and they almost always brought their dolls. They wheeled them in big wicker doll carriages, almost as large as Emily's baby sister's carriage, and the dolls who rode so regally in them were almost as large and "real-looking" as Baby Dorothy herself. It was after glimpsing these wonderful dolls that Emily began to be dissatisfied with battered old Bessie Belinda.

Louise had run over that morning to say happily, "My mother says I may have a doll party on the lawn Saturday afternoon. Will you please bring your doll and come?"

Emily had said she would if she could, but she had decided right away that she wouldn't go. A new doll was out of the question. Emily knew that without even speaking to Mother about it. Moving into town for Edith to attend high school had meant sacrifices for all the family and Emily knew her part was to be satisfied with what she had. She would not even tell Mother about the doll party and her reason for not going, because that might make Mother feel badly.

Saturday afternoon found Emily unchanged in her resolve not to go to the party. "I will take Dorothy for a ride in her carriage, if Mother will let me!" she decided. Mother was willing, and when the baby awoke, rosy and sweet from her nap, she helped Emily dress her in the little white dress with the pink rosebuds embroidered in it and the little pink silk knitted sweater and bootees and cap to match.

Emily thought lovingly how sweet her little sister looked as she proudly placed her in the carriage. She decided to go the opposite direction from Louise's house, and hoped the little girls who had already come to the doll party next door wouldn't see her. She had hardly reached her own gate, however, when three little girls came running to meet her.

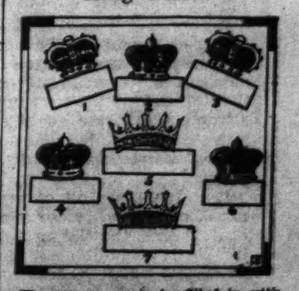
"Emily, can you really and truly bring your baby to the doll party?" asked Louise joyfully, while another little girl cried, "Oh, won't we have fun playing with that darling baby!" The third little girl, whom Emily recognized as the one who had gone past those other afternoons wheeling the finest and largest doll carriage of all, gave Emily a little squeeze as she said, "How wonderful to have a baby sister for your doll."

Almost too bewildered to speak, Emily and Dorothy were guided into the house next door, just as though that were what they had started out for, and indeed nobody ever knew the difference except Mother, to whom Emily told the whole story after she came home.

The Adventures of Waddles

WHEN THE FIRST APRIL SHOWER CAME, OF COURSE WE BIRDS ENJOYED THE SAME.
BUT LEGHORN BILL SAID, "PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DUCKS ALWAYS SHED THE RAIN.
IF, WHEN IT RAINS, I LEAVE THE COOP YOU'LL NOTICE HOW MY FEATHERS DROOP.
"JUST SHAKE YOURSELF," SAID I, "FORGET ABOUT YOUR FEATHERS DRY OR WET."

'King' Puzzle



The spaces are to be filled in with words ending in the letters "king." Definitions as follows: 1. Inquiring. 2. Making fun. 3. Moving with the feet. 4. Cleaning up the yard. 5. Thoughtful. 6. Audible reading. 7. Moving the eyes quickly

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Capitalism's House Cleaning

CRITICAL as they may be of the attitude of the capitalistic governments toward their endeavors to remodel the economic systems of the world, the Bolshevist leaders have no reason to complain that widespread attention is not being given to their efforts.

At the meetings of the United States Chamber of Commerce, discussions have been active on the necessity of adopting some system of planned industry like the famous Five-Year Plan in order to avert such periods of depression as that which now afflicts business. In London, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce asks an official study of the Five-Year Plan, and Lloyd George is said to be contemplating a trip to Russia for the purpose of a personal investigation. At Providence, R. I., a Finnish tramp ship has been held up with her decks piled high with Russian lumber, its admission to the United States challenged because it was alleged to be the product of convict labor.

Meanwhile, W. Z. Foster has just been reëlected American representative of the Third Internationale and commissioned to preach the virtues of Communism to America. And finally, and most terrifying of all, the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington have enjoyed the thrilling experience of meeting behind locked doors and under a double police guard because of rumors that Communists might attack their hall and put a summary and revolutionary end to Representative Hamilton Fish's oration on the menace of the Reds.

It is all very interesting, and even exciting. Furthermore, all this discussion, all these precautions, all these apprehensions, are based, frequently unwittingly, upon the gradual recognition by the governments and peoples of countries outside the Soviet Republic that some form of house cleaning on their part may be at least prudent. Whether the Five-Year Plan is on the highroad to success or not nobody outside a limited circle in Russia can know with any certainty. But that the much-vaunted system of individual initiative under the capitalist direction of industry is not the complete and glittering success which it has been thought to be, everybody, in the face of the present world-wide depression, must know.

An overwhelming majority of the people of the so-called capitalistic countries look with something narrowly approaching horror upon what has been done in Russia. It is to be hoped that a majority equally understand that the surest defense against the appearance in their own countries of a revolutionary régime is so to amend, organize and humanize their present systems of production and distribution that there shall be at least work, shelter and food for all.

No citizen of a capitalistic country can point with pride to an organization of industry which makes so many things that all people want as to make it impossible for the people to find money to buy the things; a system which at the same time permits the hunger of tens of thousands and the locking up of millions of bushels of wheat in order to maintain prices; a system under which the masses are seldom more than twenty-four hours away from destitution, while the wealth of a comparative few enjoying special privileges steadily increases.

The common phrase nowadays is that capitalism is on trial. It is a statement made by people who five years ago would have looked upon it almost as a revolutionary slogan. Perhaps it is not, however, capitalism that is on trial, but the abuses of a system which in itself, by the encouragement it gives to individual initiative and its stimulation of industry and thrift, possesses great value.

But until there can be devised some method by which along with the rewards going to capital there shall be assured security to labor, the shadow of Bolshevism in the future will always be menacing. It is a healthy sign of the temper of the times in such countries as the United States and Great Britain that serious attention is being given to this problem even in the highest places of capital today.

The French President

THE election of a French President is always an important event in European affairs, but seldom has it meant more than will the selection of President Doumergue's successor, who will be appointed by the united votes of the Chamber and Senate sitting on May 13 in the Palace of Versailles. Although it is the fashion to lay stress on the irresponsibility and helplessness of the French President, as contrasted with the American President, such estimates are not altogether accurate, for if the French President is a strong man, he is advantageously placed to impose his views on ministers, Parliament, and people.

It is true that all of the President's actions must be indorsed by the ministers, but the President, within the limits of parliamentary possibilities, is free to choose the Prime Minister and to suggest policy. As governments are notoriously short-lived in France, the President has plenty of opportunities for neglecting ministers who oppose him. Ministers come and go every few months, whereas the President remains for seven years.

It is, then, of considerable consequence what kind of President is now chosen in France. For France is unquestionably the pivot country of European politics; and a strong lead from France will have a decisive effect at this juncture. Next year the Disarmament Conference is to be held, and it is not without significance that the outgoing French President has expressed the view that France should be very cautious in reducing its armaments. If the incoming President reflects the same mood, difficulties may be expected. And one cannot but notice that on the eve of the presidential elections there are fresh hesitations in France.

The rise of Hitlerism in Germany, the project for an Austro-German customs union, and a general apparent setback to the policy of Aristide Briand, have undoubtedly aroused uneasiness; and the present tendency is to react against Briandism. A few months ago M. Briand was the "favorite" for the Presidency, and his election would have had a symbolic value. It would have been a declaration of French pacifism. Now, although M. Briand cannot be ruled out, he is himself disinclined to stand.

Léon Bérard, Albert Lebrun, Paul Doumer, or almost any other of those mentioned for the Presidency, would equally proclaim as President France's desire for peace. There is, however, just now, more stress laid on the need of vigilance, on the respect of treaties, and on the maintenance of military strength. Just how much, or how little, emphasis is placed on these matters, will be shown on May 13 in the Palace of Versailles.

Economic "Correction"

AN AMERICAN of the political persuasion of Gen. W. W. Atterbury is not prone to overstress the international responsibilities of the United States. Yet when the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad says that before business may be put on "a sound and substantial basis," there is need of "correction" in war debts, tariffs, and gold maldistribution, he plainly intimates that the United States should do something about it. For in all three factors the United States plays the dominant rôle.

War debts and the tariff appear in their most significant aspect when examined in their relation to the gold situation. Estimates of future gold supplies support the economists' forecast of an impending shortage.

But this is nothing to worry about. The post-war period has witnessed many economies in the use of gold. In his private dealings the individual is so "short" of gold that he very seldom sees it. He is quite content nowadays with substitutes for gold, or such paper money as bills and checks, which, though promises to pay gold, are not often redeemed. So far has mutual confidence been established that in the leading trading nations the yellow metal constitutes only 7 per cent of the outstanding claims upon it.

But nations are not so trustful as individuals. A nation takes its profits, or pays its losses, in gold, and the metal thus functions predominantly in the settlement of world balances. It is here that the trouble lies—too much gold is flowing in one direction, leading to that maldistribution which General Atterbury places in the forefront of world factors in need of "correction."

How serious is the need appears every week in the record of gold movements. In a report recently issued by the International Chamber of Commerce a committee headed by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, one-time Finance Minister of Germany, points out that France and the United States, which together hold two-thirds of the world gold stock, "have not only drained to themselves during the past twenty-two months all of the new gold production available for monetary purposes; nearly half the gold that has flowed into these countries has been derived from the gold reserves of the rest of the world."

Naturally such a situation disturbs the rest of the trading world. True, gold is becoming less important in national transactions, but there is a point below which the nations feel they cannot allow the ratio of gold holdings to outstanding credit and currency to fall, and if they lose gold, they must perforce contract the promises to pay gold, or the paper instruments which pass for money. Certainly it is not in the best interests of the United States, with its excess manufacturing capacity, to provoke such deflation or reduced ability to buy, among its clients.

How has this cornering of gold been brought about? Shorn of technicalities, the answer is plain. Both on current and on commercial and war debt account, the United States has become a chronic creditor. A creditor nation, as the International Chamber of Commerce states, generally displays some "capacity to be paid" in ways other than gold, in order to keep the world in trading equilibrium. One great reason why England was a free trade country before the war was so that it might receive interest payments in goods from its debtors. Through high tariffs the United States is leaving the world no option but to ship gold in payment of debts, and at present holds half the world's gold stock.

The raising of American tariff barriers must take at least some of the responsibility for the impoverishment of debtors and the tariff policy of creditors. In the former case there has been created a lack of "capacity to borrow" (to use the expressive phrase of the Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce) and the latter case is exemplified in the recent findings of the Carnegie Foundation that since the passing of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, no fewer than forty-five nations have advanced their own tariff schedules.

If the tendency is to inclose the nations in hermetically sealed compartments, in General Atterbury's words, what is to become of world trade? In a world of sellers there will be no buyers. And what is to become of America's highly important exporting industry? Since the passing of the tariff law a billion dollars has been cut off American trade, and, though it would be folly to make the connection too close, unquestionably America's foreign customers voiced their protests against the Hawley-Smoot bill by reducing their orders for American goods.

These questions lie back of General Atterbury's speech. In mercantilist days the growth of America's gold holdings would have been hailed as the best sign of American wealth. But twentieth century Americans realize too deeply the present necessities of American business to feel elated over the record. Every boatload of gold coming to American shores in lieu of goods may mean the reduction of the buying power of potential customers. On no other basis may a sound and substantial national prosperity be built than on the recognition that wealth is nowadays dependent upon the economic health of the world community.

"Jimmy's" Jolliest Joke

IT IS cheering news which comes out of New York. The entire American scene had been saddened by the shortage of "wisecracks" since Mayor "Jimmy" Walker returned from California grieved that the drive for civic decency in his "imperial city" had at last resulted in charges against himself. But now the people will be reassured; the debonair Mayor has come out with the biggest joke of all. According to the newspaper reports of his speech to the New York Fire Department Holy Name Society, he says the charges against his administration are part of a Communist plot.

Isn't that a good one? The world ought to get almost as much fun out of that charming conceit as it did out of Moscow's circus trial of a few months back, in which certain European statesmen and governments were arraigned as accomplices of anti-Communists in a plot to sabotage the Five-Year Plan. Will the jolly "Jimmy" follow up his joke with an explanation that the legislative inquiry into corruption in New York's municipal administration is merely a new form of Bolshevist propaganda?

And it would help a lot to dispel the gloom that seems lately to have invaded Tammany Hall if the Mayor would point out the dangerous Red influences behind the inquiry which disclosed police "framing" of innocent women on vice charges and resulted in criminal proceedings against several officers and a vigorous reorganization of the police department. Then, too, it would greatly allay the disquietude many citizens have felt if he could make it clear that the charges of corruption which have led to the resignation or ousting of eight magistrates were no indication of an undermining of the judiciary by Tammany politics, but merely another part of this insidious Soviet conspiracy.

Indeed, His Gayety owes it to his own reputation as dispenser extraordinary of bright sayings to explore a bit further this quintessential quip and prove conclusively that the only thing wrong with New York's city administration is Moscow's Communism. Then could the citizens of the metropolis exclaim:

> Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious summer by this sun of York; . . .
> Our stern alarums changed to merry meetings;
> Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.

Zionism's Contribution to Drama

FEW today would question the influence which has been exercised by the Russian ballet during the last twenty years on the externals of the stage. Possibly the Habima Players, that brilliant company which comes from the Hebrew National Theater of Palestine, may be destined to have an influence greater still on the art of the drama itself. It left Moscow in 1925, toured the world for two years, and then settled down in Palestine, recruiting its numbers from Palestinian Jews. And now, after a period of intensive study and preparation in the land of their forefathers, its members have again visited Europe and made an unforgettable impression.

Interest in the success of these players arises not only from the fact that the new home of the Jews in Palestine has become the center of a national drama which can bear comparison with the best drama in the world. Also, they have created a new form of dramatic expression—or new, at any rate, to the modern world—such as some persons have dreamed of but have never seen realized.

They have not failed to learn much from the Russian ballet with regard to rhythmic movement, scenery, costume and music. But they are concerned to produce not ballet, but drama. And theirs is not Western drama, dominated, as it has been for 300 years, by the literary conception of an author, interpreted mainly by the dialogue put into the mouths of the characters. It is a composite action in which the significant words spoken are, as a means of expression, no more essential than the pitch of voice, the movement of arms and limbs, the grouping of the players, the music which may accompany them, the lighting, and the scenery which frames them.

Calling simultaneously upon all the arts so that each is an inseparable element in the composite art of the theater, they have found a means of giving variety and richness to the emotional expression of a dramatic theme.

Their method in essentials is probably nearer to that of the ancient Greeks than anything that can be seen elsewhere today. It has no need of comic relief, for the variety of expression affords all the relief that is needed without descending from the higher notes of tragedy. To what extent their technique could be adopted by English, or American, or French actors remains to be seen. But there is little doubt that their example will be closely studied, and may have a far-reaching influence on the drama of today.

Editorial Notes

If Americans visiting abroad should be as loyal to the prohibition law of the United States as were the King and Queen of Siam, who declined the diplomatic courtesy of bringing with them wines for their personal use in consideration of that law, the newspapers would print a different kind of story from those too frequently heard about the conduct of some Americans abroad.

When those six sheep were shorn and their wool made into a suit of clothes in six and a half hours as related recently by Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's automobile speed record, those who did it not only made a world's record for such an event, but they spun a fine yarn and wove a record story.

Unfortunately, there is strong opinion in several countries that evolution, political and social, must necessarily begin with a capital "R."

Looking more to his brakes than to his breaks makes for the better motorist.

"Ships That Pass in the Night"

ONE night, when the twentieth century was very young, I was on the Thames Embankment just before midnight. A heavy mist "with little cat feet" crept up the river and blurred the gas lamps on Waterloo Bridge. Across the river in Southwark, blurry lights barely penetrated the black shadows of warehouses and docks. The late traffic in the Strand was merely a murmur, a monotonous undertone; the lapping of the water against the stone walls of the Embankment was nearer, more definite, an insistent rhythmic dirge.

My companion was a young man from Baltimore eager to see something of that London which comparatively few Londoners know, the city of shadows and tragedies; of unsuspected friendliness and marvelous self-sacrifice. Yes, these too may be found in London when the city sleeps. Behind us was King's College of ancient name and fame; and the memories of many hours spent within those walls, beneath the tutorial eyes of begowned dons, was still fresh and vivid, for I had not advanced far beyond those days.

As we leaned on the parapet my friend talked of his beautiful Maryland. Years later I was able to confirm by personal visits much of what I then accepted in faith. Silent, muffled, shuffling figures passed us by. A policeman in glistening cape and helmet eyed us with suspicion until we wished him a cheery "good evening." With evident relief he continued on his way, for though we gazed into those dark sluggish waters he knew they could have no sinister attraction for us.

* * *

But we were not to remain alone for long; another man approached, obviously seeking our company. His clothes were shabby, but of a cut that betrayed West End tailoring. His diction was that of a man of education; his manner and bearing those that instinctively commanded respect.

"Life's a funny experience, isn't it?" he said by way of starting conversation. Apparently he assumed we were passing the night as best we could because we, too, had no bed to sleep in, no home to welcome us. Instinctively we felt it would be kinder not to undeceive him.

"We can see lots of things here we couldn't see in bed," said the Marylander with a drawl.

The stranger looked at him with interest. "You're from the States?"

"Maryland, sir," replied my friend.

"This is pretty tough luck for you, my boy." There was no mistaking the genuine concern that prompted the remark. The stranger continued: "Last night I slept in a four-penny doss house. This morning my last sixpence went for a meal. Tonight I sleep, where? Somehow I don't fancy the benches. What are you boys doing?"

We answered quite truthfully that we were staying out all night.

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An hour passed. We found a bench but not to sleep on. The Marylander told us many interesting and unusual experiences. The moving pictures were in their infancy, but with characteristic enterprise and foresight he had seen the possibility of financial profit in this new form of entertainment, and with a very imperfect machine, and some much-the-worse-for-wear films, he had toured the South and given one-night shows in the Negro sections of Southern towns.

It was with the profits from this venture he had come to England, on a cattle boat, for, said he, "I want to have as much as possible to spend in England." But his one great purpose was to amass a fortune. With great gusto he elaborated on his plans; and it would be as a super-showman that he would do it.

Our new friend listened with keen interest, and several times he winced as the Baltimore boy allowed his enthusiasm to run away with him. "Have you ever thought of what it would be like to be rich, really rich like Carnegie?" The question was addressed to both of us, but it was the stranger who answered: "I *know* what it is like. Less than three months ago I was worth thousands of pounds. Tonight I am worth no more than the clothes I stand up in."

He spoke quite calmly, but it left us dumb. The Marylander was the first to find his tongue. "I guess, stranger, you're feeling pretty sick about it?"

"That's the queer part about it; I don't. I will admit I feel as if a good meal, especially something hot to drink, would help things a whole lot, but for the first time in my life I've discovered that there are things far more important than money."

I looked at my American friend, interested to learn how he would take this. He was staring at the stranger as if he were a freak—probably he thought he was. Then he did something that revealed the real man; he seized the hand of the stranger and exclaimed, "Come on, let's eat!"

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I piloted them to Fleet Street and found a place where pressmen, printers, and other newspaper workers congregated after the night's work. We ordered drafts of cocoa which were served in large thick earthenware mugs; kippered herrings, and thick slices of new bread and butter. Never had kippers tasted so good! Never have they since. And the steaming cocoa was as nectar. By that time we had to confess to our companion that our estate was not so low as to compel us to walk the streets all night, but that we had merely elected this plan of spending the night because we wanted to see what we might see.

We suggested that we accompany our new friend to some place where he could get a night's lodging, but by this time he had no desire for anything but to stay with us, and so without any regrets we decided to finish out the night together.

Neither of my companions had ever visited an all-night Salvation Army shelter, so we went to one in Blackfriars. The officer in charge readily showed us all that was being done for London's homeless and unfortunates. Our new friend evinced the keenest interest. "I'm glad to think that I contributed my mite towards this good work, while I could. One never knows how soon it may be necessary to avail oneself of these facilities."

The remark was made jokingly, but the circumstances were pathetic and we remained silent. The officer eyed the stranger shrewdly but kindly; he was neither surprised nor skeptical. With his greater experience of the vicissitudes of human existence, perhaps he saw the whole situation.

We went into the night. At Covent Garden we mingled with the before-dawn crowds of marketmen and porters. As men passed us with pyramided baskets on their heads, the stranger looked at them with unfeigned amazement! then he said, whimsically, "If I thought I could do that, I'd try and get a job here; but I dread to think of what would happen when they all toppled!"

* * *

The Baltimore boy went back to his Maryland, full of purpose and hope. I never saw him again, but many months later had a letter from him in which he spoke of his purpose being on the way to achievement. He had become a successful owner of motion-picture theaters.

The erstwhile financier went out into the night in like manner as he had appeared. But one day after several years I was stopped on Aldersgate Street in the City by a well-dressed man. "I think I know you," he said. "Do you remember a night on the Thames Embankment, and the man from Baltimore?"

"I most certainly do," I replied with genuine pleasure, "and do you remember those kippers!"

"I'll never forget them!"

"And everything's all right, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed!" The man's face was more eloquent than his words. "I am not wealthy, but I have enough; and I have something now that I never had when I was a rich man, and *that* I would never give up for all the gold in the world! And what about our friend, the Marylander?"

"I hear he is achieving his ambition, making lots of money."

The man looked away, thoughtfully; then he said, "I wonder if he knows half the satisfaction I have. But it never came until I had lost everything and rebuilt upon a sounder basis." A. J. P.

Notes From German Cities

Kaiserin Hermine in Berlin

KAISERIN HERMINE, as the second wife of the Kaiser is called by her friends, at times leaves Doorn, the small château in Holland where the former Emperor of Germany is compelled to stay, to visit the capital of the Reich. The public never hears about these visits, and thus the following account given to the writer of a reception which the Kaiserin attended is particularly interesting. In parts it reads like a Court report of pre-republican days. An illustrious company, comprising many notables of the old Court, had gathered in the spacious rooms of the Deutsche Gesellschaft in Berlin on the occasion of a musical entertainment organized by the Franz Liszt Society.

When the arrival of Kaiserin Hermine was announced, everyone rose in welcome and received the guest with low bows. Kaiserin Hermine inclined her head in a friendly way in acknowledgment of this greeting. She wore a black, low-cut dress, long black gloves, a gorgeous ermine fur, a lovely pearl necklace and diamond earrings. Her blue eyes gave her face, surrounded by gray hair, a look of youth. Several guests were introduced to her with whom she exchanged a few friendly words. Then the music began and Kaiserin Hermine listened with much interest. One artist, the singer Frau Margarete Janda, had been called especially from Hamburg by wire for this occasion. Afterward, Kaiserin Hermine requested many of those present to sit down on her left side so she could talk with them. Stories of incidents of this kind were once freely circulated in Germany as in any other monarchy. But with the coming of the Republic this has changed. Very little is heard in public now of the life of the former rulers of the nation.

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Savings Banks Deposits Rise

One of the most astonishing and certainly most gratifying phenomena in the present economic depression is the willingness of the German people to save, and their actual energy in doing so. Thrift has always been regarded as one of their characteristic features, just as accuracy has been, and perhaps the two go hand in hand, as they both demand patience and steadiness which the Germans possess. One begins to realize to what extent the Germans are thrifty, however, only when one reads that in the last year, despite a most heavy business depression and social distress, the number of deposits in the savings banks rose by 80,000 to 860,000, and that the money in the banks did not decrease, but on the contrary increased by 46,000,000 marks to 445,000,000 marks. One must remember that Germany even last year numbered several million unemployed, that the doles are small, that some receive reduced doles, others none at all, and that wages and salaries are low and prices high, if one wishes to appreciate what has been accomplished. Certainly a finer proof of the stability of the German people could scarcely have been given than this expression of thrift.

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Beer Tax Lessens Drinking

There is no evil wind which does not blow someone some good, the drys in Germany may have exclaimed when they read that the brewery owners had got together and complained of bad business owing to the high tax on beer which was causing the people to consume less of this beverage. Since last January, one of them declared, the sale of beer had dropped by 30 per cent. The new tax on beer was introduced to provide the German towns and cities with funds to support the hundreds of thousands of "welfare unemployed." These are unemployed who have been unfortunate enough not to find a job for some length of time and therefore are taken off the dole list and turned over to the cities for support. It is also this heavy unemployment which is responsible to a great extent for the lower consumption of alcohol in Germany. Many a man is learning to dispense with his glass of beer. Sports, which are rapidly teaching the youth to get along without intoxicants, are also working for the drys.

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Animal Kindergarten Planned

A kindergarten for animals—that is the latest innovation Professor Heck, the wide-awake head of the Zoölogical Gardens in Berlin, is contemplating. Here lion cubs and tiger kittens, young elephants and tiny zebras, lambs and young roe buck are to play around in the open without fence or ditch. Will not this warm the hearts of adults and children for humanity's four-footed companions? he asks. For who would not like to cuddle a clumsy little tiger kitten, or fumble a furry lion baby? Fences will soon begin to disappear in many sections of the Berlin "Zoo." The animal does not mind the fence, but the visitor does, Professor Heck believes. So preparations are being made for digging big pools for the ice bear to bathe in and piling up rocks as a new home for mountain animals.

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The Ullstein Publishing Company, ever active in designing new publications which will interest the public, has now launched a new weekly in the shape of a newspaper containing the programs of the European radiocasting stations.